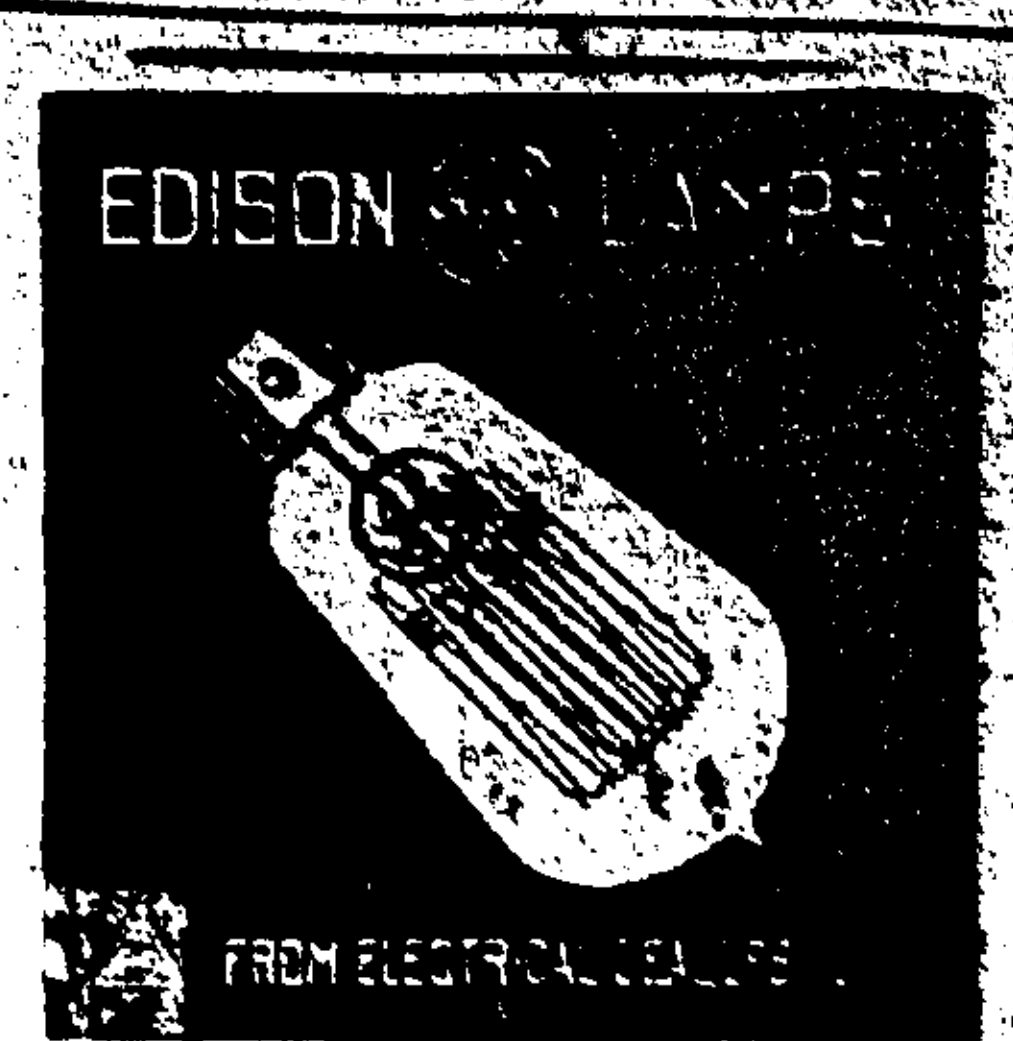




The Hongkong Telegraph

FOUNDED 1861 No. 12,183 四拜禮 號八十月八英港香 THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1921. 日五十月七



THE IRISH PROBLEM.

DE VALERA'S OPEN THREAT.

"We Cannot Accept the Terms."

(Sunder's Service.)

London, August 17.
At Dublin, the hall where Dail Eireann is sitting was again packed in anticipation of Mr. De Valera's promise to outline the course of the peace negotiations. Mr. De Valera at the outset caused a sensation among his hearers by declaring that reports in the British and foreign Press indicated doubt in the minds of the world as regards the Irish attitude towards the British terms. "There ought not to be any doubt," said Mr. De Valera; "we cannot and will not accept the terms. The Irish people are not going to be fooled this time." (Cheers.) Mr. De Valera added that the obvious thing to do is to end the rule which the Irish people hated to the marrow of their bones. If they had to resort to force they would do so without seeking to save their lives. The Irish people had not flinched before; they would not flinch now, because more arms had been sent for. Mr. De Valera sat down amid a scene of intense excitement.

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

World-Wide Appeal to be Issued from Geneva.

Geneva, August 17.
Resolutions adopted by the Red Cross Conference state that Mr. Hoover and Dr. Nansen or their representatives be appointed high commissioners under a central relief commission to reach a preliminary agreement with the Russian authorities concerning the administration and proper distribution of relief. An urgent appeal is to be issued to the world for prompt and generous assistance and co-operation in Governmental action.

U.S. Attitude Regarding Soviet Control of Relief.

Washington, August 17.
The Senate has decided upon a recess from August 24 to September 21. The Cabinet, in the presence of President Harding, discussed the difficulties arising from the insistence of the Soviet authorities upon participation in the control and distribution of relief in the famine areas. The attitude of the Cabinet is that though the United States must insist upon American freedom from control in the distribution of relief, it does not look with disfavour upon the participation of European Powers in any general investigation of relief.

Soviet Buying Aeroplanes.

Helsingfors, August 17.
The Russian Government has despatched representatives to Italy to buy aeroplanes for the Soviet.

EDUCATION OF CHINESE.

Committee to Consider Application of Boxer Indemnity.

London, August 17.
In the House of Commons questions were asked whether in view of the example of France, Japan, and the United States, Britain would divert future Boxer indemnity payments to Chinese education. Mr. Harnworth said that the question was being most carefully considered. He emphasised the difficulty in view of the urgency of national economy. It was proposed to appoint a committee to deal with the subject soon.

HIGHER COST OF LIVING.

Drought Makes Farm Produce Dearer.

London, August 17.
The *Lancet* *Gazette* shows that the cost of living was on the up-grade last month, the average level being 122 per cent. above the pre-war level compared with 119 per cent. on July 1, chiefly due to dearer farm produce in consequence of the drought and increased rents in conformity with the Rents Act. The prices of meat and clothing have decreased.

WAGES IN JULY.

Net Reduction of £1,070,000 Weekly.

London, August 17.
It is officially announced that 3,500,000 workers' wages were reduced in July, while about five thousand received increases, resulting in a net reduction in weekly full-time wages of £1,070,000.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

Senator Lodge will Strive for Armament Reduction.

Washington, August 17.
Referring to his appointment as delegate to the disarmament conference, Senator Lodge declared in the Senate that he would exert his best efforts to secure a general reduction of armaments by all nations.

OUTBREAK IN SILESIA.

Poles driven over Frontier.

Berlin, August 17.
A violent fight occurred between Germans and Poles in the frontier villages of Sieradz and Kozietul. The former, with grenades, drove the Poles over the frontier, twenty-four Poles being killed.

STORM DAMAGES FRENCH WIRELESS STATION.

Communication with Far East Interrupted.

Paris, August 17.
The wireless station at Doua, near Lyons, has been damaged by a storm. Two pylons 600 ft. high fell. Communication with America and the Far East has been suspended.

U.S. TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Molle Lenglen Withdraws from Doubles.

Forest Hill, (U.S.A.), August 17.
Molle Lenglen announces her withdrawal from the doubles, in which she was paired with Mrs. Mallory.

(Continued on page 9.)

LUEN ON CASE.

Judgment Delivered.

The Chief Justice (Mr. H.H.J. Gompertz) in the Supreme Court this morning gave judgment in the case in which Yeung Kong Yung sued the Yeung Shing Insurance and Investment Co. Ltd. for \$20,000 in respect of the loss of the Luen On whilst on a voyage from Hongkong to Manila. It will be remembered that at the first trial judgment was entered for defendants, but the plaintiff appealed to a full Court and a new trial was ordered.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Messrs. F. X. d'Almeida and Mason) represented plaintiff and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. G. R. Haywood) the defendants. His Lordship delivered judgment as follows: This is a claim by the assured under a policy of marine insurance to recover from the underwriters \$20,000 in respect of the total loss of the S.S. Luen On. The vessel was a small steamer or large launch of the type currently known in the Colony as a river boat. Her tonnage was 140; carrying capacity 180 tons. She plied for some years between Hongkong and the West River. In October 1917 she was purchased by plaintiff who intended to send her over to Manila. She had been previously surveyed and pronounced fit for inland navigation.

Subsequently certain repairs and additions were effected—some of them suggested by the underwriters. Policies in three different companies were taken out for a total of \$45,000 for the voyage from Hongkong to Manila. The vessel set out for Manila on November 9th 1917, but on the 15th she put back into port. She left again on 16th November at about 11 a.m. She has not been heard of since, and the presumption is that she has been lost by perils of the sea.

The defence of want of interest and misrepresentation are not now relied on. I will deal first with the defence of unseaworthiness. Now the general principles of the law as to seaworthiness are sufficiently clear. Seaworthiness is presumed, and the burden of proof that the vessel is not seaworthy is on the underwriter. In every voyage policy, as this is, there is an implied warranty that the vessel is seaworthy, that is, that she is in a reasonably fit state as to repairs, equipment, crew and all respects to encounter the ordinary perils of the voyage insured at the time of sailing. It is in fact a condition precedent to the underwriters' liability for any loss incurred in the course of the voyage. (Arnould *Marine Insurance* sec. 686).

Seaworthiness being a condition of the contract, breach of the condition avoids the contract and deprives the assured of any recourse against the insurer, whether the loss can be traced to such breach or not. It is immaterial that the unseaworthiness was remedied before the loss. (Arnould *sec. 688*).

Again, it is not necessary to enquire whether the owner acted honestly and fairly in the transaction, for it is clear, law that however just and honest the intention of the owner may be, if he is mistaken in the fact, and the vessel is in fact not seaworthy, the underwriter is not liable. Per *Eldon L.C.* in *Douglas v. Scougall & Dow* 276.

Evidence for the plaintiff was given by Captain Wheeler, a master mariner with 25 years experience of the China seas and for five years on the Hongkong-Manila run. He did not actually know the Luen On, but on her agreed dimensions he was able to work out particulars of her speed, draught, capacity and coal consumption. He stated that with 8-100 tons deadweight, she would be in best sea-going trim. He assumed full bunkers, and the ballast distributed fore and aft, rather more aft. If she left the port with 80 tons of coal including ballast and bunkers, she would, he said, seaworthily as far as ballast was concerned.

Again, if she returned, having burned, say, 20 tons, and went out again with 100 tons on board, she would be seaworthily as regards ballast. To return, and take on extra coal, Captain Wheeler considered a reasonable precaution in view of the weather.

This is the plaintiff's evidence on this issue. The defendants called Mr. Thomson, Chief Boarding Officer Harbour Office, a master mariner with 12 years' experience of the China seas and for two years on the Hongkong-Manila run. Mr. Thomson knew the Luen On well when she was on the West River run. From June 1915 for about two years he boarded her every time she entered the harbour—once a week, he states that with the agreed facts, that she had been strengthened for this trip, that she had a sufficient crew and that the weather was normal monsoon weather—she should have no difficulty in making the crossing to Manila.

In his own experience two vessels considerably smaller than the Luen On had done the trip in safety. He would be perfectly willing to take her across himself provided she were properly ballasted. He put the approximate ballast for the Luen On for this voyage at two-thirds of her carrying capacity, or 120 tons, exclusive of bunkers. I may remark that allowing 20 tons for bunkers this would give her 140 tons deadweight. With 80 tons, he says, she would not be properly ballasted for a voyage of that kind. I have then two witnesses, both practical seamen, giving diametrically opposite opinions as to the proper amount of ballast. Now it was assumed for the plaintiff in the Court below, that having done so, on November 9th with 80 tons, reduced to 60 tons on her return, she set out again on the 15th with 60 plus 40-100 tons, ballast and bunkers. But it appears from the plaintiff's particulars that the 40 tons taken on before her second start was entirely ballast. Her bunkers then must have been filled independently of this 40 tons, for it cannot be supposed that she went out with a deficiency of bunker coal so that she started the second time with 40 plus 80-120 tons on board. Now 120 tons is exactly the load that Mr. Thomson considered she should carry to make her seaworthy. This 120 tons, however, included bunkers, who can be stipulated for 120 tons independently of bunker coal, or say 140 tons in all. It is not of course suggested that Mr. Thomson was aware beforehand of the actual figures, or that his evidence is not to be taken, of his independent judgment.

Let me now inquire into the reasons which led the coxswain to put back into port. He was away from there for three or four days, which allowing the vessel the same speed, going and returning, would carry her at 8 knots 300 miles, at 7 knots 262 miles on her way across. The distance between ports is given as 630 miles of which 30 miles on this side and 180 miles on the other side are sheltered water, leaving 420 miles open sea, except by the monsoon. At either speed therefore she would be more than half way across the open water before she turned back. We have evidence for the plaintiff on the weather, which is stated to be normal for the time of the year—ordinary monsoon weather; the weather to be expected on that voyage at that season. What is in fact the opinion of the coxswain, whose competence I assume, as to the condition of his vessel to meet that weather? Why did he put back to Hongkong? The substance of his report made on his return is available. I refer to the plaintiff's evidence at page 10 of the notes of the earlier trial. "He, the coxswain, said the sea was very rough when he left, and the launch rolled and pitched first of all outside the Colony, the sea was very rough and the launch was not able to go on. Wind very strong, and perhaps it would be advisable to take more ballast. He asked for several times more, and on page 11, 'I requested the broker to inform the insurance companies that she had come back, and that the coxswain had said she was too light to meet the wind and sea, that he required more ballast, and that I had decided therefore to put 40 tons of coal on board.' Again on page 15, 'When the coxswain returned he informed me ship was too light to meet the weather outside, therefore he had to return for ballast.' Captain Wheeler has said that he considers the return to port and taking on extra coal was under the circumstances a reasonable precaution. He says too that the captain, that is the man in charge of the vessel would be the best judge when he got out as to whether the vessel was seaworthy or not, that if the captain said she was too light and needed more ballast, that would be important. On the evidence as a whole I find as a fact that the vessel came back, not because she met abnormal or unexpected weather, but because the coxswain found that she was too light. She had not sufficient ballast to face the ordinary and usual weather on the voyage at the time of the year. She was not, in fact, reasonably fit for the adventure. I have pointed out that at a speed of 8 knots, and even at 7 knots, the Luen On would in two days have reached a point on her voyage when she was nearer to smooth water on the other side than she was to her starting point. Why then did she put back to Hongkong? Possibly after two days' steaming on a coal consumption of 6 tons a day the coxswain found her getting dangerously light. Possibly again ballasted as she then was her speed was very much less than 7 knots and this led the coxswain to the conclusion that her margin of safety was too small and that it was less perilous for her to return than to proceed. Her best speed is given as 10 knots; in bad weather at 8-9; in heavy monsoon weather as 7. But this, of course, presupposes her being in proper sea-going trim. There is no doubt that either insufficient ballast or overloading may render a vessel unseaworthy. Reilly v. Royal Exchange Assurance Co. 4 Cam. 246. Dixon v. Sadler 5 M. & W. 414. Weir v. Union Steamship Co. 1906 A.C. 525. Scrutton *Charter Parties & Bills of Lading* articles 29 & 49. Arnould *sec. 717*. I am clear that the Luen On was not reasonably fit for the voyage as a vessel of that nature was likely to meet on her voyage. See judgment of Cairns L.C. v. State Line Steamship Co. 3 A.C. at p. 77. It is true of course that she was not the type of vessel best fitted for navigation of this kind. She was, I take it, designed and built for inland waters; and her certificate is to this effect. It may be impossible to put a vessel of her class into the condition of seaworthiness ordinarily requisite for such a voyage. The condition is not, however, for this reason dispensed with. The duty of the assured is to make her as seaworthy for the voyage as is reasonably practicable for such a vessel by ordinary available means—Burgess Wickham 3 B. & S. 669, and see Arnould *sec. 710*. This duty has I think not been fulfilled. I see no reason why he should not have satisfied himself before entering on the voyage by actual experiments as to the proper ballast for the vessel in a heavy beam sea. He was not entitled to make his experiment on the voyage insured; it was his duty not to enter upon it until he had ascertained her proper trim. He is not allowed to put this responsibility on the insurer; who, if her condition of seaworthiness is not fulfilled, is absolved from liability. As to the defence of deviation; it was urged for the plaintiff that, in the circumstances, the master of the vessel in returning to port, acted with sound judgment as a prudent man, and in the interests of all concerned. The answer is, I think, that the return was not necessitated by stress of weather in the sense of unusual weather.

EXTRADITION CASE.

Banker's Concubine Discharged.

Judgment was this morning delivered by Mr. R. E. Lindsell in respect of the application by the Canton authorities for the extradition of a Chinese woman, the concubine of a Canton banker, on the ground that she stole \$1,100 worth of jewellery from him and loped with another man to Hongkong. At the preceding hearing discussion was entered into in regard to the position of the Magistrate in such extradition cases as compared with cases for commitment to the sessions, and his worship this morning viewed the point thus:— In this case I am asked by the Crown to commit the female fugitive on the ground that in the words of Section 10 of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1889 such evidence has been produced as would justify her commitment for trial at the Criminal Sessions if the crime of which she is accused had been committed in the Colony. Now, under Section 76 of the Magistrate's Ordinance, which must be read with Section 10 of the Extradition Ordinance, before committing the Magistrate must satisfy himself either that the evidence as a whole is sufficient to put the accused upon his or her trial or that it raises a strong or probable presumption of guilt. As to the first of these alternatives, it was laid down in the finding of the Full Court in the case of *Hung-sin* (Hongkong Law Reports Volume 10, 110) that the Magistrate should commit if he finds that there is evidence on which reasonable men might convict. I do not so find. As regards the second alternative, the evidence has not in my opinion, raised any strong or probable presumption of the fugitive's guilt. She must therefore be discharged.

As to the first of these alternatives, it was laid down in the finding of the Full Court in the case of *Hung-sin* (Hongkong Law Reports Volume 10, 110) that the Magistrate should commit if he finds that there is evidence on which reasonable men might convict. I do not so find. As regards the second alternative, the evidence has not in my opinion, raised any strong or probable presumption of the fugitive's guilt. She must therefore be discharged.

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THE NEW KING OF SERBIA.

Prince Alexander, the late King Peter of Serbia's young son, who now succeeds to the throne in consequence of his brother's renunciation. The new Sovereign has been acting as Regent in consequence of his father's illness.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 9.35 a.m. to-day.

- (1) Typhoon in about 132 deg. Long. E. 29 deg. Lat. N. moving W.N.E.
- (2) Cyclone or typhoon South of Formosa filling up.

MISSING SEAMAN.

Hongkong Mystery.

The mysterious disappearance in Hongkong of John Talant, a seaman of the str. *Bennin*, since the 15th now forms the subject of an investigation by the police authorities on the request of the missing man's brother, Léo Talant, who also is a seaman on the same ship. A description of the missing man states that he is 45 years of age, of medium height and build, fair complexion, hair and moustache. When last seen he was dressed in dark blue cotton clothing.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

The General Chamber of Commerce is holding an Extraordinary General Meeting on August 30.—Page 4.
Warren & Co. have just received a new stock of English Porcelain Lined Baths.—Page 3.
It's "Wet and Warmer" at the Coronet to-night.—Page 12.
One Lot of Crown Land at Shamshui will be put up for auction at the P.W.D. on August 22.—Page 4.
"Vanishing Trails" will be shown this afternoon at 5.15 at the World Theatre.—Page 4.

To-day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 2s. 8½d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer.—29.60. Temperature.—59. Humidity.—70.

Lighting-Up Time.

Lighting-up time to-day 6.53 p.m.

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MR. BERTRAND RUSSELL

His Experiences In Japan.

The insidious way in which the Hon. Bertrand Russell has been attacked in the Japanese Press is explicable in more than one way. First, there is the immediate and obvious point that he declined to give interviews to newspaper men, but found time to speak at length with Socialists, Anarchists, and Labour men, and even to address a strike meeting, and a socialistic student gathering. To the newspaper men this seems to have been little short of insulting.

Secondly, internationalism is such a bugaboo to newspapers drawing their inspiration largely from official sources that they probably feel it their duty to charge a cosmopolitan Labourite and Communist, as Mr. Russell is, with a "haughty and contemptuous attitude," and "not liking to come in direct contact with Japanese workers," in order to make it appear that the internationalism conceptions so strong among Japanese Labourites and Socialists were, in practice not reciprocated by their fellow-thinkers of the west.

In the circumstances of Mr. Russell's visit, the line of attack picked out was a natural one. Democracy is a watchword and slogan in Japan to-day, especially among those people most interested in Mr. Russell and his social philosophy, and to accuse him of being undemocratic is perhaps the most damaging thing that could be said about Japan's distinguished visitor. Some newspapers have gone to individuals, such as Messrs. Sakai and Osugi, whom ordinarily they treat with anything but respect, to try to obtain their opinions on Mr. Russell, in order that they might print it in a somewhat distorted form to further injure his reputation here.

Notwithstanding what has been stated by certain Japanese papers, Mr. Russell, as a matter of fact, discussed matters at length with Mr. Kawaga on the evening after his arrival. The same night he visited a meeting of strikers in Fukuoka and made a short address telling of his intense pleasure in coming here to the uttermost end of the earth—and finding such a splendid and inspiring movement in existence among the working class of Japan. He went on to wish them the best of fortune in their struggles. (Mr. Kawaga translated the speech, which was received with tremendous enthusiasm and applause.) The same evening also he made a short tour of the slum quarters in Fukuoka, and saw the actual appearance of the ragged and lodging-houses in which workers live, being accompanied by Mr. Kagawa, and also Misses Black and Power, the other members of his party. These ladies also visited factories, mills, and other places in Osaka and Tokyo. Mr. Russell's difficulty in moving about preventing him from accompanying them.

Mr. Russell's impression of the few Japanese Socialists and Anarchists he met is a very good one. Excepting them, practically all the Japanese "intellectuals" he met disappointed him by agreeing with him too readily. Only the "Reds" spoke to him frankly, and honestly stated their points of disagreement. Both he and Miss Black formed the highest opinion of Mr. Osugi, the prominent Anarchist writer and leader, and of Miss Ito, the gifted Anarchist woman ("One of the most splendid women I have ever met," said Miss Black). Though Mr. Russell was both to make any general statement regarding the Japanese "intellectuals," owing to insufficient contact, he regarded both Mr. Osugi and Miss Ito as individuals who could hold their own with the most brilliant men and women of any country.

Newspaper insinuations to the contrary notwithstanding, Mr. Osugi was quite favourably impressed with Mr. Russell. Mr. Osugi and Miss Ito, with their eldest daughter, were among those who came down to the ship, to the pleasure of Mr. Russell and his party, to see the latter off.

A RUMOUR
 A Colombo paper mentions a rumour that Mr. L. A. Thornton, "senior pulse judge" of Singapore, will succeed Sir Walter Shaw as Chief Justice of Ceylon, and it is some pains to point out that this is very unlikely. Mr. Thornton retired three years ago and is 68 years of age.

PRICES IN JAPAN.

Dearest Country In The World.

We learn from a compilation issued by the Bank of Japan that during June prices declined by 3 points in London and by 3 points in New York, while in Tokyo they further advanced by 1 point. In May, Tokyo experienced a rise of 1 point. At another time when exports are depressed and labour disputes continually occur, this rise tends further to imperil economic stability. The following table shows the index numbers in Tokyo, London, and New York since January, prices in October 1900 being taken as 100:—

	Tokyo.	London.	New York.
January	285	230	180
February	237	230	180
March	232	233	153
April	231	228	117
May	232	227	110
June	233	222	107

Taking prices in July 1911, when the European war broke out, as 100, the index number during June worked out at 202 in Tokyo, at 158 in London, and at 123 in New York, and Tokyo has been in the first place since February, so far as the highness of prices is concerned. It is worth while to note that the disparity is still increasing.

The Retailer's Rake-Off.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce announces that the fact that the retail prices of daily necessities do not decline in proportion to the decrease in wholesale prices originates elementarily in the defects that subsist both in the system of sale and in the system of purchase. As the problem of retail prices has an important bearing upon the improvement of industry and trade, the Department is now making preparations regarding the intermediaries through whom daily necessities are sold, and the drawbacks of the system. So far as purchasers are concerned, they condemn wholesale and retail dealers indiscriminately. The authorities consider that, in settling the problem of the prices of commodities, full research should be made regarding methods of purchase, and they intend to conduct an investigation into all matters relative to household economics and institute the necessary reforms.

Messrs. Honori and Tsukamoto, Professors of the Tokyo Girls' Higher Normal School and the Aoyama Joshi Gakuin, and two others, who are also connected with the Department, have founded a Household Economic Investigation Society on the basis of the authorities' advice, which institution makes it a principle to arouse the self-consciousness of the public, especially women, by giving lectures, holding exhibitions, issuing magazines, and publishing the standard retail quotations of commodities and merchandise, while maintaining contact with the Government offices and economic organizations. The Society is reported to be planning the holding of a Daily Necessaries Exhibition in the coming autumn, and to be making preparations to the same end.

It has to be remembered that, while the wholesale prices in Japan are higher than in England or America, the situation is greatly aggravated by the much higher percentage that is added in the retailing and intermediate processes.—*Japan Chronicle*

FAILING TO REGISTER.

Indian Hawker Fined.

An Indian was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Magistrate's Court yesterday with failing to register. He pleaded ignorance of the law.

Mr. Burlingham, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who prosecuted, pointed out that ignorance was no excuse. The registration law was well-known in Hongkong. Defendant had been in the Colony for a year.

Mr. Burlingham said his information was that defendant was a hawker in Kowloon, doing business with men in the 22nd Punjab.

Mr. Lindell: Do you regard this case as particularly serious? Mr. Burlingham said he would rather like to "rub it in a bit" in this case in view of the frequency of such cases. It was difficult to discover as there were so many Indians in the Colony and it was

SASHES ARE TO BE CAPRICIOUS



Sashes are capricious, thus this one, (left), ties in a huge butterfly bow at the front. The gown is trimmed generously with beads and is very irregular as to line. When a frock like that at the right finds its ornamentation in its own material, then does it seek extreme simplicity of line as does this gown, which is hyacinth blue over pink with a silver tissue belt. Taupe chiffon heavily beaded in medallion designs over an embroidered chateau foundation is the material used in the fashioning of the centre frock.

HONGKONG WATER POLO ASSOCIATION.

Yesterday's Meeting.

An meeting of the Hongkong Water Polo Association was held at the Victoria Recreation Club yesterday afternoon. Mr. R. C. Wichebell, Secretary of the V.R.C., presided and there were present representatives of Lusitano Recreation Club, R.G.A., United Athletic Club, and the Royal Wiltshire Regiment and the Royal Navy.

It was decided that this year's competitions be held under the league system, and the entrance fee be \$5 for each competing team. The competitions are expected to be completed within four weeks, the teams that will participate being Royal Yacht Club, V.R.C., Lusitano Recreation Club, R.G.A., United Athletic Club, Wilks, Rect. and the Navy. The following were appointed to act as referees: Master Gunner May, Messrs. A. H. Carroll, A. A. Alves and R. C. Wichebell. They were on the point of lending their support to the new regime, but were asked why, if Semenov is really the Russian patriot that he claims to be, he persists in spoiling these anti-Bolshevik movements by interfering with his absurd methods of the dark ages which are considered not one whit better than those of the Bolsheviks.

THE NEXT SETBACK.
 The next setback was the action of the Government itself in dispersing the meeting of workmen which was discussing what attitude to take about the elections to the Popular Assembly. This step was commonly thought worthy of the old gen. arms system and caused the workmen to boycott the elections altogether.

Not satisfied with this, the government then proceeded to quarrel with the Zemstvo, an institution which has always suffered at the hands of the reactionaries and the Bolsheviks.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the elections to the Vladivostok Popular Assembly have proved a failure, and that the Vladivostok Government is deprecating instead of increasing as it first promised to do when the Kaptanov troops overthrew the Antonoff regime.

ASSEMBLY A FARCE.
 The opening of the Vladivostok Popular Assembly took place on July 21, with an alleged quorum of fifty delegates, but as a representative assembly it registered as a farce and nothing more. It merely represented a small proportion of the population of a very small portion of the Maritime region. The elections are still uncompleted and will eventually produce only about fifty delegates instead of about one hundred and seventy. This reduction is due to the activities of

MORE CLOUDS HOVERING OVER VLADIVOSTOK.

Semenoff Activities Said To Create Distrust.

Writing on July 23, Reuters' correspondent at Vladivostok says:—The position is a little clearer now than it has been for some time past. After the Merkuloff coup d'etat, a period of stagnation in which rendered it difficult to say anything interesting or useful. Nothing has been achieved during the period of the recent, and now dark clouds are once more gathering on the political horizon.

NEW FORCE IN THE HUMAN EYE.

Four Years of Laborious Research.

A new physiological force has been discovered. This was the remarkable announcement made at a private meeting of the Oxford Ophthalmological Congress last month.

From remote times men have speculated upon the powers of the human eye. Last century Emerson, the great philosopher, wrote: "The alleged power to charm down insanity or ferocity in beasts is a power behind the eye."

Hitherto, however, the demonstration of that power, if it existed at all outside the conjectures of the romantic, has never been achieved by science. Many scientists are frankly sceptical of its existence.

After three years of spare time experiment, Dr. Charles Ross, M.B. (Lond), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., has invented an instrument which shows that a definite force is exerted by the human eye distinct from all supposed influences of will power or occultism.

Distinguished British scientists have been shown privately that this eye-ray indicator can be set in motion by vision alone.

the Bolsheviks in the outlying districts interfering with the elections or in other words, to a decrease in the area of the territory controlled by the Vladivostok Government.

The Chita Government's agents have, for some time past, been very active with propaganda and agitation, and are endeavouring to cause another coup d'etat in their favor.

JAPANESE INTERFERENCE.
 The Parisians have been concentrating in the region of the Ussuri and Amarovsk railways with the intention of carrying out acts of sabotage on the lines, whilst the professional unions are agitating to bring about a general strike. The Government's only response to the latter movement has been to carry out numerous arrests, chiefly amongst members of the professional unions which is popularly considered a futile and short-sighted policy.

The first Partisan move has been the attempt to destroy the railway bridge between the 26th and 27th and Okanskai, in the "satsuma" (summer villa) region of Vladivostok. Following on this, two trains have been derailed by them, and in both cases Japanese officers and men have been killed. Partisan detachments are lying in the hills quite close to Vladivostok and some of them even appear in the streets in the First and Second river suburbs of the city, where they carry on agitation in favor of Chita amongst the population.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—European Engineer, highly qualified with practical experience of Machine Building, Electrical Engineering, Shipbuilding and Railway Engineering. Expert Draughtsman, speaking four languages, first class references, seeks suitable position.—Apply, Box No. 600 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Young Lady, ten years drygoods experience, England and Canada, desires position same or any business capacity, clerical or otherwise. Capable managing department Hongkong, Shanghai or Singapore. Miss Graves 1108 Burrard Street, Vancouver, Canada.

WANTED.—By married couple for the 1st of October, five rooms unfurnished, with servants quarters, mid level preferred.—Apply Box No. 597 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Residential House or flat with four-rooms for immediate occupation.—Apply to Fuji Trading Co., P. O. Box No. 540.

WANTED.—Gentleman wishes to take private lessons in Spanish.—Write Box No. 601 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Competent Stenographer with knowledge of filing.—Apply Box No. 591 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—With immediate possession, No. 4 Queen's Road Central Hongkong. Offices only situate on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th floors. Entrance in Duddell Street, Hongkong, with use of two lifts, each floor fitted with Electric Wiring for lights and two lavatories. Apply to Box 593 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—Furnished from about 1st Feb. 1922, for 10 months, six-roomed house on middle levels, garden and tennis court in excellent situation, rent \$250.—Apply Box No. 599 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—Shameen, Canton.—A well-built and desirable house, suitable for office and residence. Immediate possession. Apply to David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

TO LET.—One Flat to let in Tavi Building 41, 1st Floor, Nathan Road, Kowloon.—Apply to J. P. Vassini 38, Wyndham Street, 1st Floor.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

Fourth Night Swimming Fete will be held on Friday 19th inst. at 9 o'clock sharp. Attractive programme. See Posters. Entries for open events close on Tuesday the 16th inst.

Band in attendance. Admission—Members 50 cts., Non-members, \$1.00. Ladies, Sailors & Soldiers 50 cts.

Reserved seats can be booked at \$1.50 at the Club.

R. C. WITCHELL,
Hon. Secretary.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

The undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPOPON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Seamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 24 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD.
Agents,
The COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

G. R. NOTICE.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 22nd day of August, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Shamshuipo in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years, less 3 days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Regulation No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Containing	Area	Approx. Value
1	100	Shamshuipo	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100	100

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 19th August, 1921, commencing at 11 a.m., at No. 1 Goldwin of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon

143 coils Galvanized Wire, Gauge 16-20
Terms: Cash on delivery
LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Solicitors for the Estate concerned to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 19th August, 1921, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Private Collection of Old Chinese Paintings.

On view from Thursday the 18th inst.
Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday, the 22nd August, 1921, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

(Full particulars from catalogue) Also
1 Cottage Piano by "Collard & Collard"
1 Victor Typewriter (new)
On view from Saturday the 20th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery
LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

THE HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the CHAMBER will be held in the CHAMBER ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDINGS, 3, Queen's Road, Central, on Tuesday, 30th August, 1921 at 4 p.m.

Business.

- (1) To consider and, if approved, to adopt a Local Standard Form of "Fancy Piece Goods Contract."
- (2) To consider a proposal to raise Members' Subscriptions from \$50. and \$25. per annum to \$200. and \$100. per annum respectively, payable quarterly.
- (3) To consider any other matter which may properly be discussed at an Extraordinary General Meeting.

THE ATTENDANCE OF MERCHANT MEMBERS IS PARTICULARLY REQUESTED.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 18th August, 1921.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such draft new Memorandum of Association and a print of the existing Memorandum of Association of the Company may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid, and a comparison of the print of the existing Memorandum of Association with the print of the draft new Memorandum of Association will show where in the draft new Memorandum of Association differs from the existing Memorandum of Association. Should the Meeting approve of such new Memorandum of Association with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

- (1) That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting, and also for the following further purposes, namely:—

For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid. In such print the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by underlining in black ink and by marginal notes. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

- (2) That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for, all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid, on Saturday, the THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

Should the first of the above Resolutions (No. 1) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court or Hongkong for confirmation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the said SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be held as aforesaid will be continued for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following further Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely:—

- (3) That each of the existing 20,000 fully paid up shares of \$50 each constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 be divided into 5 fully paid up shares of \$10 each so as to make such Capital \$1,000,000 consisting of 100,000 fully paid up shares of \$10 each.

(4) That after the division aforesaid, the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 consisting as aforesaid, to \$2,500,000 divided into 250,000 shares of \$10 each by the creation of 150,000 new shares of \$10 each—such new shares (subject as hereinafter mentioned) to be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit.

THE WORLD THEATRE

FRANKLYN FARNUM &
MARY ANDERSON

"VANISHING TRAILS"

a Super-Serial in 15 Episodes.

SHACKLES and STRAIGHT JACKETS MEAN NOTHING WHEN THERE'S HONOUR, LOVE & THE GIRL AT STAKE.

SEE THE MOST MYSTIFYING, SOUL-STIRRING SERIAL ever CONCEIVED.

Various Episodes of the above Super Serial will screened at every Thursday's MATINEE at 5.15 p.m.

This afternoon, the 18th. inst. at 5.15 p.m. episodes 1 & 2 will be screened.

On Friday and Saturday next, the 19th & 20th inst. "LOYALTY," the powerful Melo-Drama will be screened at 5.15 p.m.

Special Matinees for children, showing Super-Serial pictures—Every Monday and Thursday only, at 5.15 p.m. PRICES reduced for Children as under

Dress Circle 20 cts.
First Class 15 cts.

NOTICE.

Madame LA VAUTE is showing for one week a special selection of the latest American Gowns, Blouses, Hats, and Sunshades. Ladies are invited to view, mornings only, at King Edward Hotel (46).

(5) That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of General Reserve, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation such sum of \$1,000,000 be distributed as bonus among the shareholders of the Company in proportion to the shares in the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 held by them respectively on the date hereinafter referred to, and that a bonus be declared accordingly. And further that the Company's Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorised to satisfy such bonus as far as possible by the distribution in manner aforesaid of 100,000 shares of \$10 each credited as fully paid up among the persons who are registered as the holders of the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall decide—such last mentioned shares to rank pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 in respect of all profits of the Company earned since the 31st December, 1920 and such distribution to be in satisfaction of the aforementioned bonus.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a THIRD EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting in so far as regards Resolution Nos. 3, 4 and 5 above and of confirming, if thought fit, such last mentioned Resolutions as Special Resolutions.

Dated this fourteenth day of the July, 1921.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

NEW JAPANESE CONSUL.

Discusses Important Matters.

Mr. Teiji Tsubokami, who succeeded Mr. E. Suzuki as Japanese Consul General for this port, arrived a few days ago from London and had some interesting comments to make to a representative of the Telegraph on a number of subjects which came within his attention during his tenure of office as Counsellor at the Embassy.

On the subject of the proposed renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, Mr. Tsubokami said that though there had been some informal talk on the question of its renewal, no official negotiations had yet taken place when he left the British metropolis. There were difficulties in the way of a renewal arising from the much altered conditions of the nations since the birth of the alliance, and if a renewal were made it would contain modifications to ensure the non-obligation of one member in the event of the other being engaged in a war with a third party. Provisions were made for the extension of the old treaty for so long as is compatible with the wishes of the parties and this was subject to termination on a year's notice given by either party.

Mr. Tsubokami was definite in his views on the Shantung problem. The allocation of Tsingtau to Japan was a measure authorised by the Peace Conference, and that being so any subsequent discussion on the subject could only be a domestic issue between Japan and China that should not be subject to interference by any other power, who were signatories to the measure made at the Peace Conference.

The perplexing question of the disposition of Yap also came in for discussion by Mr. Tsubokami. The Consul General said that the problem has now resolved itself into, not so much in regard to the disposition of the Island, as the administration of the cable line, in connection with which he thought it likely that a board of administrators composed of representatives of the Powers concerned would be the solution to the whole controversy.

IMPRISONED IN CANTON.

Hongkong Man's Experience.

Mr. Chan Shu, a well-known Hongkong businessman and owner of the S.S. "Kong Hong" (of the Pak Hong S.S. Co.) has been missing from Hongkong for over a week, and enquiries made by his relatives brought the information that he is now a prisoner in Canton for some offence.

It appears that he was decoyed to Canton and suddenly arrested and thrown into prison. Chained by the ankles in an extremely filthy cell, his case was communicated to the British Consul General at Shamshuipo, who, as Mr. Chan is a British subject, having been born in Hongkong, got into touch with the authorities and has so far succeeded in mitigating the conditions of confinement. Mr. Chan's friends in Hongkong are still left in ignorance of the facts of the case, and can only surmise the cause of his imprisonment. According to the report brought down by a friend, who saw Mr. Chan in his cell, it appears that his arrest and subsequent imprisonment were carried out on the orders of one of the military officers of the city.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the exclusive exhibition rights for Hongkong & China of the Serial Cinematograph picture entitled "VANISHING TRAILS" consisting of a set of 15 episodes of two reels each is the property of the Middle East Films Ltd. and further that these rights can only be sold or leased by the Middle East Films Ltd. or their duly authorised agents.

Proceedings will be taken against anybody exhibiting such films who have not obtained proper authority from the Middle East Films Ltd. to exhibit the same.

DEACON LOOKER DEACON & HARSTON,
Solicitors for
THE MIDDLE EAST FILMS LTD.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1921.

AT YOUR SERVICE

CARS THAT ARE COMFORTABLE.

RATES THAT ARE REASONABLE.

DRIVERS THAT ARE RELIABLE.

SCENERY THAT IS ENCHANTING.

SATISFACTION THAT IS ASSURED,

BY

'PHONING EITHER

Hongkong 111.

Kowloon 117.

The United Motor Co., Ltd.

WORLD THEATRE

(Next The Sun Co., Des Voeux Road, Central.)
All Tram Cars stop at this Theatre.

Tuesday, the 16th to Thursday, 18th August.

9.15 p.m.

BETTY BRICE

in

"LOYALTY"

An Intensely Dramatic Story of Gripping Actions in six parts.

To-day's Matinee (18th) at 5.15 p.m.

"VANISHING TRAILS"

Episodes 1 & 2.

2.30 p.m. and 7.15 p.m.

17th & 18th episodes of "THE MOON RIDERS."

OLD POST OFFICE.

Rumours Going Round.

A story is going the rounds that a syndicate has offered to buy the old Post Office site which is shortly to be put up for sale. We are told that the idea is to build a fine arcade and a picture palace there and, rumours say, the plans for all this have been sent to the Government. Such alterations would greatly improve the City and as everyone in Hongkong is (or, if they are not, then they ought to be) interested in the place in which they live and the improvements that are contemplated, this story was, we thought, worth investigating.

Accordingly, a member of the Telegraph staff set out to see Government officials on the subject in order to get the rumour verified or denied. The first gentleman interviewed was the Director of Public Works. He denied the rumour. He told us that it was quite likely that the Government had been approached by people who wished to purchase the site, but he knew nothing about this alleged syndicate. The Director of Public Works was only too pleased to give us any information that we required and he was good enough to show us the plans of the proposed lots. There are still some small details to be settled, he said, but it is proposed to put the site up for auction in four lots and it is probable that the reserve will be a little under that laid down on the last occasion.

But our reporter, sometimes takes quite a lot of convincing and he was not altogether satisfied. At last he decided to see if the Colonial Secretary could throw any light on the matter. The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn confirmed what said Director of the P.W.D. had said. He told our representative that he had not heard of any syndicate who wished to purchase the land. Mr. Severn was very good to our reporter and appeared only too anxious to give him any information that he required, but he should have known better than to try and "pump" a newspaper man as to where he got his story. As a matter of fact, in this case, the (reporter) was not sure from whom the story did originate, but it would have been all the same if he had.

It is a most mysterious business, this old Post Office site. Take for example a gentleman whom we learned, was one of the

PASSPORT MYSTERY.

An Unknown Officer.

A "passport mystery man" left Hongkong to-day by the steamer Empress of Russia on his way back to Peking. Little is known about this "official" of the Peking Government who has been in the Colony for several weeks issuing passports to Cantonese preparing to travel abroad. His name is Mr. Cheng Chi Tung.

It is said that nearly three months ago Mr. Cheng arrived at Hongkong and presented credentials to the local government representing him to be an officer of the Peking Government sent to the Colony for the purpose of issuing passports to Cantonese. Passports authorised by the Canton government are invalid abroad as the Chinese diplomatic and consular officials refuse to recognise the official status of the South China party. Mr. Cheng said he was the official representative to issue passports to Chinese from the southern provinces who were proceeding abroad. Quite a number of passports were granted by Mr. Cheng and these were duly vided by the Hongkong authorities, until it was learned by them that the credentials of this officer were not in order. Inquiries were made at Peking and the reply came back that nothing was known of the "officer" by the Chinese Government.

Since then the Hongkong Government has ceased to recognise the authority of Mr. Cheng or the passports he issued. Handicapped by loss of "face" he has found it impossible to carry on. He is now returning to the North, having booked as a passenger as far as Shanghai by the Empress of Russia.

those in the syndicate. He was interviewed and professed to know nothing, or practically nothing, about it. He denied the rumour as we first heard it, but said the Government had been approached to know if it would be possible to erect a cinema on one of the sites and he told us that the Government had given permission. This gentleman did not like the idea of saying anything about it and we think that he knows a little more than he cares to admit. Up to the present that's all we know.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE
(Direct)

"CALCHAS"	30th Aug.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"KEEMUN"	6th Sept.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"NELEUS"	13th Sept.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"GLAUCUS"	20th Sept.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"ELPENOR"	27th Sept.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"CYCLOPS"	19th Aug.	Havre, Rotterdam & Liverpool
"NINOGHAW"	8th Sept.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
"THESEUS"	20th Sept.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool
"EUMAEUS"	5th Oct.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"IXION"	24th Aug.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
"TALYBIUS"	14th Sept.	
"TYNDAREUS"	5th Oct.	

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

"ATREUS"	29th August	via Suez
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PASSENGER SERVICE

"PYRRHUS"	6th Sept.	for Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"ASCANIUS"	7th Sept.	for Singapore & Liverpool
"PYRRHUS"	11th Oct.	for Singapore & London

For Freight and Passage Rates and all Information Apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
AGENTS.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO. LTD.Consignees per Company's
Steamer "GLAUCUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 17th August.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd August, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 6th Sept. or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1921.THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh, No. 2 for Gland & Skin Diseases, No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses, Sold by Leading Chemists. Price 1/6 each. Dr. J. C. L. M. Co. Ltd., 10, Broad St., London, W. The Trade Mark word "Therapion" is on the Govt. stamp affixed to each packet.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE & STRAITS.
The Company's Steamship
"MITO MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon Today.

Goods not cleared by the 24th Aug., 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th August 1921.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.
THE Steamship

"BENRINNES."

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 30th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

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Hongkong, 16th Aug. 1921.

MEDICAL CONFERENCE.

The Philippines are not likely to be represented at the medical conference to be held next September in Peking at the Rockefeller Foundation, unless the Government appropriates enough to defray the expenses of the delegates. Owing to the economy move, it is thought that no such appropriation will be made, but it is possible that a few individuals may attend the meeting at their own expense. The medical men here who have been invited to attend the conference include Dr. H. W. Wade of the College of Medicine; Dr. Frank G. Haughwout, of the Bureau of Science; and Major J. Ash of the Army Medical Corps.

GENERAL WU PEI-FU INTERVIEWED.

Favour Constitutional Assembly Still.

In the immense, half-completed military plant of the would-be Emperor, Yuan Shih-kai, outside the quiet and ancient city of Honanfu, I was received by General Wu Pei-fu writes Mr. Upton Close, in the P. and T. Times. Although the train upon which I arrived brought Wang Chin-yu, the agent and relative of the tottering High Inspecting General of the Upper Yangtze, a following special train brought General Ma Fu-hsiang, the Moslem leader and Tutung of Sui-yuan, and the train upon which, through General Wu's kind invitation, I returned to Changchow carried Hankowward General Hsiao Yao-nan, commander of the 25th Division, with instructions as to the control of the Wuhan situation, the headquarters of General Wu appeared to be calm and untroubled. The General himself seemed exceedingly unflustered and unpreoccupied for a man who is determining the immediate history of his country.

The reception given me by the General was democratic. Before the representatives of the Tachun of Kiangsi and Hupeh, he answered frankly every question I asked. Whether or not the

answer he gave were revelations of his full intentions time must be allowed to tell. His friendly, matter-of-fact air and absence of self-consciousness tended to inspire belief. And one thing is certain, he showed no reticence, even in connection with the most delicate topics.

I started with a bit of courteous flattery: to the effect that General Wu is being looked to by foreigners and foreign governments as the man of the hour. I failed to get the expected response and changed my means of approach. "What," I asked abruptly, "is your purpose in sending troops to Hupeh? Are you going to fight Chao Heng-ti of Hunan? I thought he was your friend."

In reply General Wu revealed to me a choice bit that the gossip-mongers of China have missed. "I have considered Chao to be my friend," he said, "since my stay in Hunan. He has proved to be a tremendous disappointment. You remember my demand, after the destruction of the Anfu government last summer, for an inter-provincial Constitutional Assembly. Although my plan was wrecked at that time by Chang Tso-lin, I have not given up the idea, and still hold it to be the only means of consolidating the nation."

I had entrusted to Chao Heng-ti, of Hunan, the task of gaining the support of the southern provinces for the scheme, reserving to myself the work of rallying the Northern provinces. I had hoped that by the fall I might find it practicable to call such an assembly, leaving out, if necessary, the Manchurian provinces. Chao Heng-ti, by his precipitate and craven action, has betrayed my plan. Any kind of fighting must delay it. I am sending troops to Hupeh to prevent war. I still hope to execute the plan for a Constitutional Assembly."

"Will you then," I asked, "protect Wang Chuan-yuan?" The Vice Inspector-General glanced at Wang's agent. "To protect Wang is, for the time being, to protect Hupeh," he said. "Hupeh must, at this time, be preserved from strife and invasion. The foreign interest in Wuhan must not be risked. Already there is too much basis for intervention talk. Above all, a recurrence of a general war between the North and the South must at all costs be prevented. China's reunion

can never be accomplished by fighting. Chao has shown lamentable weakness before the bluff of the Sun Wen party. He claims that his financial shortage compels him to accept the invitation of the Hupeh disaffected to attack Tachun Wang. I myself assisted him only a few weeks ago in obtaining arms supplies and \$100,000, from Hupeh, and \$50,000 from Kiangsi. He now uses these resources to attack Hupeh, which is puerile. "I believe that a province should have a voice in regard to the choice of its ruler, and I am willing that, after the present crisis is past, the Hupeh people should have the opportunity to obtain the replacement of Tachun Wang, the charges against whose administration are well known to me. I emphatically state, however, that the disaffected faction of one province, in hiring or instigating the military of a neighbouring province to assist in deposing an official is tending to set up a most dangerous precedent—a precedent which would mean continual chaos in China, and I am determined that in this case, such a precedent shall not be established. The Hunanese must confine their attempts to the establishment of righteousness in their own province. I shall therefore support the status quo in Hupeh until the Southern threat is removed, when I believe the people of Hupeh will have the privilege of a vote in the selection of a successor to General Wang, who is now over sixty years old."

"Many of the Hupehese would welcome yourself as the old General's successor," I suggested.

General Wu replied in an impersonal manner. "I am not out for administrative work," he said. "And I prefer to remain free to launch my forces against any faction standing in the way of China's unity, as I have recently done against the old Anfu remnant in Shensi. Once a provincial official, I should be fettered, and could no longer freely speak or act."

"Will you send sufficient forces to Hankow to control the situation?" I asked. "How about Ichang and the Szechwan border?"

"I believe," he replied "that I can guarantee the peace of the Wuhan region. I shall also occupy Ichang, and other Yangtze ports. I am assuming command of all northern expeditionary forces, and Tachun Wang and the Kiangsi

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GRIEVANCES OF TRADE UNION STAFFS.

"Eye-opener's" Charges.

The Trade Union and Labour Service Guild (London), whose membership is drawn from the clerical and other staffs of the unions, publish a monthly journal known as the "Eye-opener." In a recent issue some very strong remarks are made on the way in which the staffs are treated. The arguments of the miners for a national board and a national pool are exactly the same as their own, it is stated, but the officials who urge the rank and file of the movement to back the miners deny a national board to their employees. A large number of men and women employed by the movement are still a long way behind the pre-war standard.

"We are not unmindful of the financial difficulties of some unions," the journal proceeds, "or of their difficulty to meet our programme. Indeed, it would be something less than a miracle if they were ever in any other condition in view of the way their unions are managed."

The article complains that the Guild is refused recognition, and that when they sought an interview with Mr. Neil McLean, "the great democrat from Govan," he refused to see them. In another part of the journal the rates of wages in one union office are quoted. They vary from those of a married chief clerk at 24 lbs. per week (pre-war value 32s. 6d.) to those of a junior typist at 11 lbs. (pre-war value 12s. 9d.)

KRYPTOK LENSES

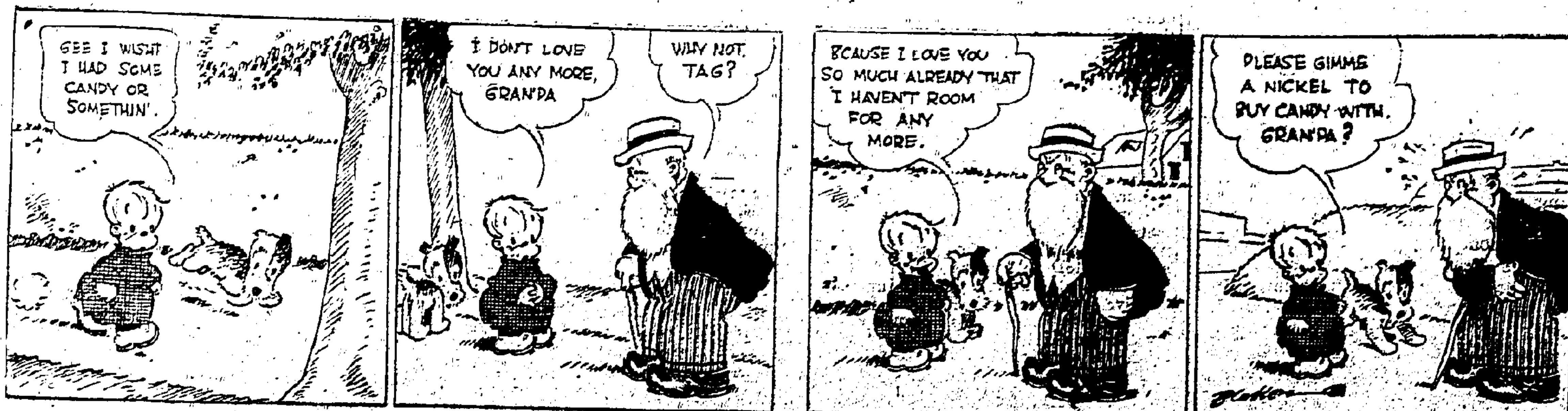
are the most perfect double focus glasses for both reading and distant. In the ordinary bifocal lens, the segment or part for reading is cemented to the distant lens, raising the segment above the surface of the main lens. The segment and the line of union are always more or less noticeable. In Kryptok lens, no cement is used, but the reading segment is electrically fused in a depression in the main lens, while the whole lens is ground smooth on both sides to the desired focus. Kryptok lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co. Optical Prescription Specialists, located in 53, Queen's Road Central.

LABOUR'S MOVE BACKWARD.
Co-ordination, direct action, unemployment and increased production were subjects discussed at the annual delegates' meeting of the London Constitutional Labour Party. The President said that from the constitutional point of view Labour had gone forward, and it was now up to them to persuade the workers that their old leaders had led them astray, and that the constitutional movement was the only movement that could secure the best results, both in regard to wages and conditions, and insure Labour getting its just reward. The conference decided that Socialism as a system of government was not applicable to the needs of the nation, and declared its adherence to the principle of co-ordination of capital and labour by means of co-operation, profit-sharing, and similar policies. Direct action was repudiated as unconstitutional and unworkable.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

What Could Grandpa Do in This Case?

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who are our agents there.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1921.

A CRY FOR HELP.

We have been reading news of the serious state of things in Russia for some days now; in that all we are going to do, just read about it! Mr. Lloyd George has told us that the Russian famine is the worst visitation that Europe or the world has known for centuries. No fewer than thirty-five millions of people are in dire distress, the inhabitants of the famine districts are fleeing in masses, and appear to be doomed to annihilation. Other details follow, all equally eloquent in spelling the necessity of immediate action. This is not the time to consider or argue the past inefficiencies of the Soviet regime, or the pernicious political policy it has attempted to impose on the inhabitants of its vast country. Humanity cannot ignore the cry for help, cannot afford to take the risks of non-assistance. Food for starving peoples, medical supplies to combat the pestilence to which want will give rise, and a speedy resumption of normal trading conditions are essentials that cannot be withheld.

In the words of the British Premier, a great international effort is demanded. Private assistance might do something but it is bound to be hopelessly inadequate. The resources of the other nations of the world must be pooled and organised, and in recognition of that fact the British representatives on the international commission which has been formed are all men who have the necessary ability and experience. Sir Philip Lloyd Greame is the Director of Overseas Trade; Sir John Hewett is a man who has spent many years in India and has had previous experience of famine fighting; and Mr. Wardrop is the British Consul at Moscow, a man right in the heart of the problem. There is unquestionably a problem to face in Russia itself, apart altogether from the relief of the stricken. The authorities in power have been none too helpful by their attitude in the past and it is only right and proper that such should be pointed out to them. Mr. Lloyd George indicated that it would be. But, to get back to the original question, the British Empire—every little part of it—should shoulder its share of the humane burden. Great Britain cannot be left alone in this matter; the Colonies and Crown Colonies and Dependencies must again come to her aid if Britain's share is to be adequate.

It is a matter that we in Hongkong ought to ponder and decide upon. We think that if our local Government gave consideration to the problem and made public some philanthropic suggestion that it would receive the hearty support and backing of the entire community. We can well afford to show a little practical sympathy, either by the sending Home of money or provisions. It might only be a drop in the ocean of necessity but it would be a drop that would be tremendously appreciated. One cannot read even the meagre details to hand without feeling that we ought to do something. Distance makes us individually helpless, but collectively we could do really big things. Is it a suggestion on which our Government will act, or on which anybody will act?

NOTES & COMMENTS.

U. K. Finance.

It is somewhat reassuring to hear, on the authority of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that "during the first four and a half months of the financial year (which presumably signifies from April to mid-July) the ordinary revenue has been remarkably steady." The only serious deficiency, we are told, appears to be involved in E. P. D. and the sale of war materials. Apparently these deficiencies will not be so large as entirely to eliminate the £78,000,000 which the Government proposed to apply to the sinking-fund for reducing the National Debt. That is a negative sort of consolation, but after the wholesale dislocation occasioned by industrial and other causes taxpayers are probably disposed to feel thankful for small mercies. The deficit under the two heads named serves as a reminder that E.P.D. and sales of war material, which have been such a help to recent Budgets, must not be looked to much longer, in one case because of arrears are now being collected (E.P.D. having been abolished), while most of the war material must have been sold by now, bage as its bulk was, and what is left no longer commands the top prices of a year or two back. The Chancellor feels "real apprehension" in regard to 1922, and no wonder. To balance accounts, Sir Robert Horne states expenditure must be reduced by £130,000,000 compared with the current year. It is consoling to hear that things are no worse. This may sound singular language where such a sum is concerned, but in relation to the scale of post-war finance the amount is not so formidable as it looks, and besides the Chancellor is this time talking about saving, not spending. By this time, and with the closing down of sundry Government departments, there should be scope for an appreciable cut in the Civil Service Estimates. Concerning this the committee of business men just appointed to help in the Ministry's retrenchment policy may be expected to offer some pointed suggestions, if they do not fall under the asphyxiating influence of the official atmosphere.

Silesia.

The proceedings in the House of Commons on Tuesday regarding Silesia sounded an unwelcome note of discord. First Mr. Asquith bestowed his benediction upon the Premier's handling of affairs at last week's meeting of the Supreme Council, and then two well-known Labour leaders swelled the symphony. "Full support" from Mr. Barnes, who has been a Cabinet colleague of Mr. Lloyd George, is not so astonishing, but it is a trifle of a surprise to find Mr. Thomas weighting in with unqualified approbation on behalf of the whole Labour Party. Political opponents are not usually so candid, however well merited approbation may happen to be. But in this case logic substantiates the view that the right course has been adopted in referring the question of Silesia to the League.

The Final Test Match.

So well did both sides perform with the bat that the allotted three days were all too few for the last of the Test matches. To the big English total of 403, at which the innings was declared with eight wickets down, the Australians responded in worthy style, getting to within 14 of their opponents' score. At their second knock the English batsmen shaped in still finer form, running up 244 for the loss of only two batsmen, so that they wound up 258 runs in front with eight wickets in hand, which must be deemed to give them the advantage. It was hard lines, therefore, that time prevented a definite conclusion, especially as the clock had deprived the home-land representatives of victory in the fourth Test match. As a result the Englishmen have failed to notch a single win in any one of the last ten matches, and must seek what consolation they can from the fact that the last two matches were drawn in their favour. England's enormous improvement in the fourth Test match evidently inspired the necessary confidence, for Armstrong, McDonald and Co., previously an exceedingly destructive agency to English batsmen, were made to look very ordinary bowlers. Mead carried off the honour of top scorer with a record innings for an Englishman in Test cricket at Home, and

DAY BY DAY.

THE MAN WHO FEARS NOTHING IS AS POWERFUL AS HE WHO IS FEARED BY EVERYBODY.

For being in possession of a revolver, a Chinese, who was defended by Mr. Leo d'Almada, was at the Police Court this morning fined \$50.

Mr. W. Hoogh, purser of the Blue Funnel liner Glancus, has reported to the police that a gun metal stop watch valued at £215s. has been stolen from his cabin.

Among the passengers leaving Hongkong to-day by the Empress of Russia, were Mrs. W. Davison and Miss Mary Davison, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hooper, and Miss E. Skipton, of the Diocesan Girls' School.

A shopkeeper from Macao who took up temporary quarters at No. 17 Square Street, third floor, reports that yesterday jewellery to the value of over \$124 was stolen from his room.

A gold wrist watch with expanding band, valued at \$80, and contained in a knitted handbag was yesterday morning stolen from the ladies' dressing room at the V. R. C. whilst its owner, Miss D. Souza, of No. 7, Aimal Villas, was bathing in the tank.

In a dispute between two northern Chinese yesterday, one of the men, with great ferocity, bit off a piece from the left ear of his opponent. The personal appearance of the unfortunate man was not improved thereby. Nevertheless, Mr. G. N. Orme, who heard the case at the Police Court this morning, believed that justice could be met by the infliction of a fine of \$5 on the biter and ordered a like sum to be paid to his victim as compensation. This decision is almost on a par with the one given last year when a man was ordered to pay \$1 as compensation to a fitter for causing the loss of an eye.

NEW COTTON FACTORY.

Hongkong Firm's Enterprise.

As one measure towards making China independent of the importation of foreign woven goods a scheme is under way for the establishment of a huge cotton factory on a convenient site in Shanghai.

Announcement of this new venture was made yesterday to a representative of the *Telegraph* by Mr. Cockburn, Chief Manager of the Hongkong Wing On Company, which with other companies affiliated to it, are the promoters, and was have subscribed a substantial sum towards the capital.

Operating under the style of the Shanghai Wing On Weaving and Spinning Joint-Stock Company, the Company will start operations in the coming spring when it is anticipated that the new factory, which is being built on ten *mu* of land near the Yangtszepoo Bridge at Shanghai, will have been completed.

The capital of the Company is to be \$3,000,000 divided into 30,000 shares of \$100 each. Of this sum fully half has been paid up, of which \$500,000 was subscribed by Hongkong Chinese businessmen.

The Wing On Companies of Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai and Sydney have each subscribed \$300,000 towards the floating funds, and the remainder of the capital is now being rapidly taken up.

As the concern is purely a Chinese one with the development of the industrial conditions of China as its principal aim, no foreigners have been invited to participate in the capital.

Russell was almost as successful as he scored centuries in successive Test matches. Brown, the Hants all-round champion, amply justified himself, not only scoring 32 and 84, but stumping two men and catching another in the one innings that the Australian batsmen had. The unlucky feature, from the point of view of the Old Country, is that her representatives have recovered their form too late. It must be admitted, though, that the English bowling was still below the standard of other days.

THIRD TIME'S UNLUCKY.

By Robt MacWhirter.

It was all MacPherson's fault anyway. He's a croaker right enough you man, and has enough superstition in his make-up to start a mental ward all by himself. He was over at our place yesterday. Mac, he comes often, up. No, that I object, mind ye, but when a man helps himself to your cigars like a Revenue Officer and makes every visit an alcoholiday ye dinna expect him to go away leaving your women folks in a nervous twitter.

"Aye," says he wi' you brands-to-be-plucked-from-the-burnings, I sort o' look o' his, "aye, that's the second o' the kind. I wonder who'll be the third." And wi' that he looks round at us as if we'd horns in our head. Janet ahe got a bit nettled. "Maybe when your finished talking to yourself," says she "ye'll come to and share the good news wi' the company." Janet can be gay tart when she likes, mind I'm telling ye.

"Aye" intoned he, no a whit abashed, him having served six weeks of a five years apprenticeship as a boy in a tannery. "aye, they aye come in threes. I mind fine the year our Willie was born, a coolie o' ours pinched my second best pair o' boots and the same year I got stuck at the bowling green for a silver spoon. Take the year 1918, for instance, first we had the Gresson Street affair, then the Racecourse disaster and the St. George's War Bond Drawing to finish up wi' Aye, misfortunes aye come in threes right enough. Last week the motor ambulance called round at the Astor, yesterday the Wo Ping was the scene of the tragedy. Where next I wonder?"

Man, you man MacPherson'll put a damper on the proceedings at the Last Day, when the big Book's opened up and the goats and sheep are divided out. His face'll be enough to put the angel Gabriel off his tune. I very near gave him two drinks running thinking it would turn his thoughts but on consideration it was over expensive a process just for the sake o' a psychological problem. He's a wet bag, right enough. Try as I might to lighten the conversation I could see he'd got the womenfolk thinking overtime and from then onwards what was on their lips wasna on their mind. I even suggested that the worst that might happen now was that some o' our light fingered gentry might pinch the C.R.A. petition. But Mac didna see that in the light of a disaster. He thought it would be a blessing if they did. Finally he went away without pinching an extra cigar for the morning which clearly showed his perturbed state of mind.

But before long I had to admit that he was right. Coming across in the Ferry soon afterwards I had a bad experience and one the like of I never wish to have happen again. I mind the time distinctly—quarter past five from the Hongkong side. The boat was full up and the last man to climb aboard was a big hefty chap, a man wi' a Hohenzollern moustache and a palm beach suit. I didna take much notice o' him at the time but I mind distinctly the thought passing through my mind that it was maybe the Kaiser passing through to Canton disguised as a jelly fish, the colouring in both cases being identical. Then I got on to musing about the swimming picnic I was booked for next week, when all of a sudden I got a knock in the ribs that knocked me in a S.W.S. direction against a ventilator causing a wound on my forehead from which the blood began to ooze copiously. At least that's the way the reporters afterwards put it. Wi' that I banged up and demanded of the palmbeached Teuton what the hell, wye the?

But he only laughed and wi' that my puggy got up and I in to him and landed him a beautiful right on the chin. As soon as I struck I knew he was out. That's the effect of porridge and girdle scones consumed in quantities during adolescence. (Janet's no great hand at girdle scones now, aye, her being no so light in the hand as she used to be.) Aye, it was a terrible blow and down he went for the count right foremost the gangway. I've a distinct recollection o' standing back wi' one hand on the rail and wondering whether they'd cable home the pictures o' the fight or merely send them overland by aeroplane. But my triumph was short-lived for by and by women folks began to scream and men to look serious. It wasna till we were tying up at the wharf that I realised the man was dead and all the counting in the world

wouldna bring him back again. I mind wondering if they'd bury him in yon brand new suit. Folks began to look funny at me and to edge away as if I'd just made it public that I was the father of ten and they were all laid up at home wi' the smallpox. The passengers wouldna get off the boat maybe thinking it was lucky to step over a corpse. By and by a policeman came aboard, turned white and put a couple o' fingers in his mouth. I could see that he was face to face wi' the biggest thing he'd yet come up against and that in the short space o' two minutes was trying his hardest to recollect all that Gerrard had ever told him of how to act in such circumstances. I was sorry for the lad and tellt him I'd help him to see it through. He looked a bit suspicious and asked me how I came by the cut on my brow. He kept looking at it and the figure on the deck. By this time the rabbi who ornaments the ricksha stand ambled aboard, his brogues sounding like the knell of doom. He was ordered to telephone for the ambulance at once.

It was only then that I minded about MacPherson and his prognostication. I could see myself landed in the cells and my name on the posters next day. In about as much time as it takes to say knife I went through the primary ordeal of the charge room, the Magistracy and the long wait till the 18th of next month. I wondered idly if the Band of the Russia would play in Court or if they'd have to wait till they got a piano fetched in from the City Hall.

By this time the constable had a grip o' my arm and I saw it was the Water Police Station for your's truly in a very short space of time. If there's anything I detest it's climbing hills on a hot night. But there was a chance yet. The ambulance had just come forward and the policeman anxious to do two jobs at one and the same time, kind o' loosened his grip while he saw to the disposal of the palm-beach Prussian lying on the stretcher. That was my chance. Jerking myself out of his clutches I vaulted over a ricksha and . . . then I heard a voice in the dark.

Never was I more pleased to hear it, weighed as it was wi' sleep-filled annoyance and acrimony. "Where d'ye think you're gaun wi' the sheet ye restless sumph ye. The next time you're for faing over the bed dinna make so much noise about it either."

And as I climbed in again and turned my wet pillow I swore I'd put landaun in the next drink MacPherson got in our house.

GHOSTS.

Last Night's Propitiation.

There must have been many well-fed ghosts in the Colony last night. Their hunger is possibly appeased for many days to come. We prosaic westerners seem to care very little about them, but our native friends have performed their work of charity well, judging by the demonstrations of piety observed all over the City.

For several evenings past there has been a great burning of joss paper, poor children have scrambled for cash thrown from the verandahs of the devout, and the ghosts of the dead have poured forth from purgatory to enjoy themselves. It has all passed off very successfully and the humble native can attend to his everyday affairs once again.

China has many festivals, but none more picturesque than that which came to a climax yesterday. Often known to the foreigners as the Chinese All Souls' Day (Chung-yuan-chieh) the fifteenth of the seventh moon is a red letter day in the calendar. The coming of the moon synchronises with the coming of the autumn and the great festival is consecrated to the dead. On the first day of the moon the gates of purgatory are opened, and the hosts of hungry ghosts troop forth to have a month of enjoyment of the good things provided for them by the pious. It is especially on the fifteenth, when the moon is at the full, that liberal offerings of food are set out, paper money is burnt for the enrichment of the dead, and masses are said for the release of the unhappy ghosts. Hongkong has helped to make them happy for a little while now, at all events.

It is interesting to note that the festival itself is a Buddhist introduction into China, though, of course, the worship of ancestors and offerings to them did not originate in China with the coming of Buddhism.

SHANGHAI NEWS.

Mr. Fleming Again.

Shanghai, August 13.
A suit for six hundred thousand taels damages has been filed against Attorney William Fleming by the Philippine National Bank.

It is alleged that while acting as its Attorney, Mr. Fleming disclosed business secrets to other banks.

SINGAPORE NEWS.

Japanese Crown Prince Arrives.

Singapore, August 13.
The Japanese Crown Prince arrived here this morning. The Governor's deputy went on board. The ships in harbour were decorated and many Japanese visited the Katori. The Prince is not landing officially but may go ashore incognito as before. He leaves for Hongkong this afternoon.

Japanese Success At Tennis.

Singapore, August 13.
Two Japanese, Nakamura and Honda have reached the final in the Singapore Lawn Tennis Open Championship.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

All Over In Ten Minutes.

FIVE YEARS AND THE CAT FOR YOUTHFUL PRISONER.

The only case at the Criminal Sessions this morning was a charge of robbery preferred against a young Chinese named Lai So, alias Li Fong Chi. Prisoner was alleged to have participated in an attack upon a young lady named Miss Ah Wee who was stopped while riding in a ricksha on the evening of the 5th August and robbed of a gold ring and gold wrist watch.

Ten minutes were sufficient for the Puisse Judge (Mr. Justice J.R. Wood) to dispose of the case.

Mr. Dyer Ball, barrister, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Crown.

The prisoner, asked to plead, said the gold watch and ring were snatched by another man who ran away. He added: "I was asked to assist only."

The Judge: That amounts to a plea of guilty.

Mr. Dyer Ball: I think so, my lord.

The Judge: The gentlemen of the jury at this Criminal Sessions are now discharged. I will not detain them any longer.

Mr. Dyer Ball asked whether His Honour wished him to outline the facts.

The Judge: No.

Addressing the prisoner, his Honour said: The indictment on the record charges you with committing robbery. It appears from the evidence taken before the Police Magistrate that you were with one other man and that on the evening of the 5th August you attacked Miss Ah Wee who was riding in a ricksha and that you and the other man robbed her of a gold ring and gold wrist watch. This crime you admitted at the Police Station after your arrest, you admitted it before the Police Magistrate at the Court and you have now admitted it in this Court. The Medical Officer of the gaol has certified you are fit to be whipped. The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned for five years with hard labour and whipped ten strokes with the birch.

NEW GREEN HARD COURT.

Crowds of tennis enthusiasts thronged Ryders new all-green hard court at the Holland House Flower Show, London, last month. The invention seems simple, but the ingredients that make the court are like the farmer's manure, "mixed with brains." It will permit play on a green ground in all weathers. The chief advantage compared with other hard courts is that the texture gives a perfect foothold, rolling is unnecessary, watering is not required, and dust never accumulates. Further, frost has no effect.

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A TRIP TO SINGAPORE.

Another Officer Court Martialled.

Flight-Lieut. L. A. Hervey R.A.F., appeared before a general Court Martial at Victoria Barracks this morning, charged with absenting himself without leave from his office from June 1st until arrested at Singapore on July 22nd on the arrival of the s.s. Torilla, and was further charged with disobeying the lawful commands of a superior officer in that when ordered by the D.A.A. Q.M.G. to report himself on June 28th to the G.O.C. he failed to do so.

The Court was composed as follows: President, Lieut. Col. J. R. Wyndham D.S.O., 2 Wills' Regt. Members: Major H. Greenaway, 22nd Punjab, Major H. F. J. Wallis, 2 Wills' Regt., Capt. F. L. Brown, O.B.E., R.E., Captain J. M. Murphy, R.G.A. Waiting member—Captain M. Glover, 22nd Punjab, Judge Advocate: Major R. P. Culver, 2 Wills' Regt., Prosecutor: Captain A. H. Blackley, 2 Wills' Regt.

Accused, who appeared in mufti and who was undefended, pleaded not guilty to both charges.

Lieut. Col. W. N. Nicholson, C.M.G., D.S.O., D.A.A., Q.M.G., gave evidence regarding accused's short service commission putting in a of the Gazette. He also produced a copy of a cable from the Secretary of the War Office stating that Flight-Lieut. L. A. Hervey, R.A.F. was posted to the China Command as Staff Officer, Air Intelligence. Accused took up his duties on Aug. 30th, 1920. Witness said accused's duties required him to be present in his office at Victoria Barracks when not absent on duty from Hongkong. Towards the end of May it was reported that he was absent without leave. He (witness) wrote to him unofficially and received a reply dated June 5th (produced). This letter was to the effect that accused did not know whether witness had seen the letter which he wrote to Col. Crosse, stating that he had come to the conclusion that it was no use him staying in the Air Force any longer. He had been demobilised and had not since been gazetted or received a commission. It was impossible for him to carry on his present pay, which amounted to about \$240 a month at the present rate of exchange. Accused thought that few people realised what it had meant to be in the R.A.F. since it was started in 1917. Accused pointed out that there had been three changes of uniforms and he was still paying for them. He was paying £25 a month and had been since July. He was sorry to give all this trouble out here but he did not intend to put up with unfair treatment. Witness again wrote unofficially on June 9th asking accused to come and see the Officer Commanding. He received a reply dated June 15th (produced). In this letter, accused said he could not see the object of an interview as he might say things which he might afterwards regret. His position was very much the same as that of an employee of business firm without a contract. Had the Air Ministry played the game he certainly would not have taken this step. As it was he considered that they had only themselves to blame. On June 25th witness ordered accused to report at the G.O.C.'s office at 12 noon, on June 27th. This order was sent by registered post. Witness inspected the registered letterbook at the Club and saw that accused had signed for it. Accused did not report at the G.O.C.'s office as ordered but sent a reply dated June 29th (produced). This letter was to the effect that accused was sorry he was

not able to attend at the office of the G.O.C. on the previous day, but he was not in Hongkong at the time. No doubt witness had been informed what was the reason of his present attitude, and if his file was carefully gone into he submitted that it would be found that he was in the right. Accused spoke of having been badly hit by the rubber stump and went on to say that he knew that the service had no use for officers who were about to go bankrupt. Since June 1st witness had on several occasions seen accused in the Hongkong Club. He produced a certified copy of a cable from the G.O.C., Singapore, notifying that Flight-Lieut. Hervey was arrested at Singapore. Witness said accused was arrested on landing from the s.s. Torilla, on July 22nd. Witness produced a certified copy of a cable from the Secretary of the War Office stating that Flight-Lieut. Hervey was subject to military law.

Lieut. R. A. Deane said he was attached to the R. Q. Staff, China Command, and worked in the same office as accused. Since June 1st he had not seen accused in the office.

Accused, on oath said he was demobilised in March, 1919, shortly after his return from Constantinople. He was demobilised with the rank of major, which is now equivalent to Air-Squadron Leader. He was asked in Oct., 1919, if he would consider rejoining and he appeared before a selection committee at the Air Ministry about the middle of that month. Witness was there told that he could re-join in a permanent commission but he would have to take a substantive rank of Captain until the end of 1919 when he would receive his majority. He had never seen his name in the Gazette as having been granted a short service commission and this, he particularly stated at the Air Ministry, he did not want. He was appointed towards the end of October, 1919, to Shotwick, where he remained until March, 1920. Witness had no regular employment but was engaged in testing machines for Ireland, arranging overseas drafts, civil aviation and general air station duties. In March, 1920, witness applied for foreign service and appeared before Air-Commodore Steele, who informed him that he was to proceed to Hongkong for air intelligence duty in the Far East, these duties to include China, Japan, Philippines, Siam and Java. He worked for one month at the Air Ministry before sailing, collecting all information possible about the Far East. After this he was granted ten days' leave in order to obtain uniforms and equipment. He remained on leave for over six weeks, after which he reported to the Air Ministry and asked if any passage had been arranged. It was then discovered that no passage had been applied for. After further delay he eventually left England on July 12th, 1920, arriving in Hongkong on August 23rd. Witness was informed before leaving the Air Ministry that all arrangements had been made with Hongkong as regards pay and allowances. On his arrival there was nobody to meet the boat and he had no information as to where he had to report. Witness eventually reported to the Adjutant, 2nd Wills' Regt. He discovered that the War Office had failed to say that an officer would be sent here for air duties. The Air Ministry had taken no steps with regard to pay or allowances whatever. He could not receive pay in Hongkong as no pay certificates are issued in the Air Force, neither was he able to draw allowances until cables had been sent to the Air Ministry for instructions. Since he had been attached to these Headquarters the

Air Ministry had taken no notice of his existence, except after repeated cables, when a grant for £100 was sanctioned for six months travelling in the Far East. Although he was attached to the Military at Hongkong they had no record of his past services which witness believed it was usual to forward when any officer was transferred from one command to another. Witness had absented himself from Hongkong but he was under the impression that he had not a commission. When he received his former commission in Dec., 1918, he was given a copy, but he had never received any copy of his last commission and not having seen it in the Gazette he was unaware that he had a commission and that he was subject to military law. His pay was so insufficient that he found it impossible to carry on and therefore wished to sever his connection with the R.A.F., which, being under the impression that he was not under military law, he thought he was at liberty to do. According to the War Office he thought he was appointed to Hongkong as a staff officer, but he had not received either staff pay or allowances.

Capt. Blackley thought the evidence for the prosecution was so clear that no comment was needed. The obvious comment with regard to the defence was that it was mitigation and that no attempt had been made to disprove the charges. Accused appeared to consider that he had been badly treated, by

the Air Force, but unfortunately he had gone the wrong way to remedy it.

The Court was then cleared to consider the verdict and when it reassembled Capt. Blackley put in accused's records of service in the R. N. A. S. There were no official records, he said, of accused's service. The R.N.A.S. records showed that accused had served under many commanding officers and without exception they all gave him a good character. They all stated that he had conducted himself to their satisfaction and it was stated that he was a good officer and a capable and plucky active service pilot.

The Court was then closed to consider the sentence, which will be promulgated in due course.

ON THE WATERFRONT.

Pilot Over-carried.

Capt. Malcolm, of the Shanghai pilot service, made an expected visit to Hongkong for a few hours due to the typhoon higher up the China Coast this week. Capt. Malcolm piloted the Messageries Maritimes passenger steamer Porikos from Shanghai to Woon-sung and upon arrival at the down-river port the vessel was held up for 36 hours as a precaution against the typhoon raging outside. The state of the sea was very bad and it was unsafe to attempt to drop the pilot before the Porikos sailed. Therefore, Capt. Malcolm had to come on to Hongkong as a passenger. The Porikos arrived here late last night. Capt. Malcolm's stop in Hongkong was short indeed as he went north again on the steamer Empress of Russia, which sailed at noon to-day.

Personal Item.

Mr. C. Murase, who is assistant manager at Hongkong of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, arrived in the Colony this morning by the steamer Kaijo Maru. Mr. Murase has been transferred to Hongkong from Japan.

O.S.K. Service Interrupted.
The weekly service of O.S.K. steamers to Swatow, Amoy and Keelung will be slightly interrupted by the Kaijo Maru having to go into Taikoo Dock for annual survey and overhaul. The vessel arrived this morning and will sail next on Sunday week, August 23. The first sailing of an O.S.K. vessel to these ports will be the Amakusa Maru, which will leave on Friday, August 26.

U.S. NAVAL HOSPITAL AT YOKOHAMA.

It is now practically assured that the United States Government, in the near future, will abandon the Naval Hospital at Yokohama as an item in its general retrenchment policy. Captain Raymond Spear, at present in charge of the hospital, has received orders to report to the American Ambassador for duty; but it is stated in the Army and Navy Register, under date of July 2, that the Navy medical will be ordered home as soon as he has arranged his affairs.

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Australian Cheddar ... 1.00 " "
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Fillets ... 80 cents per lb.
Haddock ... 70 " "
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ECONOMY
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Hong Kong

A HIRED ASSASSIN.

The Wo Ping Murderer.

Yeung Kong, the man who was arrested after the shooting and killing of a Chinese actor at the Woping Theatre on Tuesday night, was this morning charged before Magistrate R. E. Lindsell with being the murderer.

Sub-Inspector Murphy, who conducted the case, said that the motives for the murder had not been discovered by the police. There were rumours of familiarity with another man's concubine, but of course, that was only a theory and he was unable to support that. The principal witness in the affair, the members of the troop performing at the Theatre that night, would be moving shortly and he asked for a short remand. There was no doubt, in the opinion of the police, that the murderer was only a hired assassin, and that he had no personal motives in the affair.

A formal remand was ordered, until Thursday next.

CHILIAN NAVAL CADETS.

Expected in Hongkong.

We have received from the Consul General for Chile, the following copy of a letter he has addressed to the Hon. Colonial Secretary:

Dear Sir.—I beg to inform you that the ship "La Baquedano" is expected here very soon. She is a School Ship of the National Army of Chile, which takes a voyage of instruction across the Pacific with the Cadets of the Naval School, who recently ended their course of studies.

It is very well known to the Government of this Colony the traditional friendship that their Majesties, the Kings of England, always had for the Republic of Chile since the beginning of its independence.

It was in those days (1818) when Chile became independent, that she organised her first National Fleet, which gave her the dominion of the Pacific Waters in South America, trusting her direction to Lord Cochrane, the distinguished mariner of the Royal English Navy.

Since then, up to to-day, our fleet has identified itself with the austere School of the British Royal Navy, and since then our powerful units of war have had their origin from English dockyards. Our mariners have a very good and clear idea of the heroism and honour of Nelson, who sacrificed his life at Trafalgar; and

they too showed their heroism to the utmost with the sacrifice of "Prat" of the Iquique, in 1879.

My Government wishes that "La Baquedano" in her voyage across the Pacific may pay a visit to the British Colony of Hongkong, and I beg you to inform His Excellency the Governor about the contents of this letter, and to notify him that on the arrival of the "La Baquedano," I should like to have an audience in order to present him officially to the ship, the officers of which will feel honoured in presenting His Excellency the compliments of the Government of my country.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. ROJAS HUNCEUS.
Hongkong, August 17, 1921.

MUI TSAI

Working for its Abolition.

A meeting of Chinese gentlemen interested in the proposed Society for the suppression of the mu-tai system was held on Tuesday night when the articles of constitution were drawn up. Seen by a representative of the Telegraph, Mr. J. M. Wong, provisional Chairman of the Society, explained that the activities of the Society will be in the main confined to the distribution of literature and the giving of lectures in connection with which the services of a number of foreign-educated Chinese have been secured. They are divided into two classes—English and Chinese correspondents, who, by means of concerted action, will endeavour to explain to the inhabitants the evils connected with the system, and the loss of prestige which such a system must entail on the nation in the eyes of foreign countries. By this means, it is hoped that the inhabitants of the Colony will have their thoughts guided on broader channels and, of their own free will, will relinquish a system which at best could only be excused by the great antiquity it possesses. As a remedy Mr. Wong suggested that the abolition of the system could be achieved by giving to the mu-tai the status of servants, with liberty to make their own decisions in regard to the continuance of employment. In the case of the younger girls, that is, those who are not yet fit for other labour, Mr. Wong proposed in the event of the abolition of the system, to have a society formed for their upkeep until they reach an age when they could earn their own living. As such a society is purely benevolent, it is necessary that the support of rich residents be secured.

NOTICES

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TEL. 692

NEW STOCKS

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OF THE FOLLOWING.

LEATHER BELTS

IN BLACK, TAN AND WHITE

SOFT COLLARS

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IN BLACK, WHITE, GREY, ETC.

CELLO GARTERS

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CASHMERE SOCKS in plain and many smart designs.

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Caldbeck's Old Tom and Dry

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INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY

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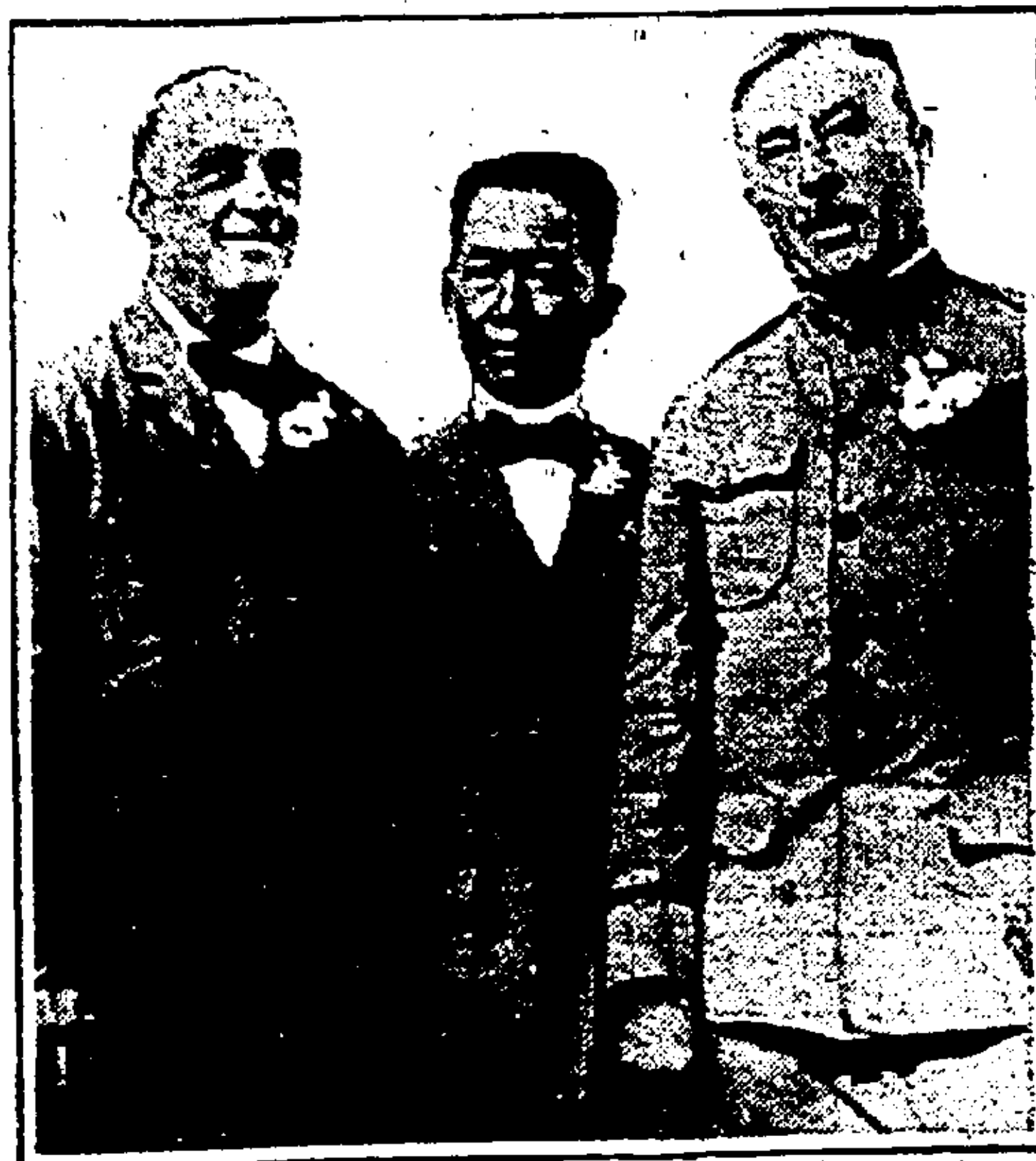
TEL. 2371

TEL. 2371.

CAMERA NEWS



Mr. and Mrs. David Lloyd George.

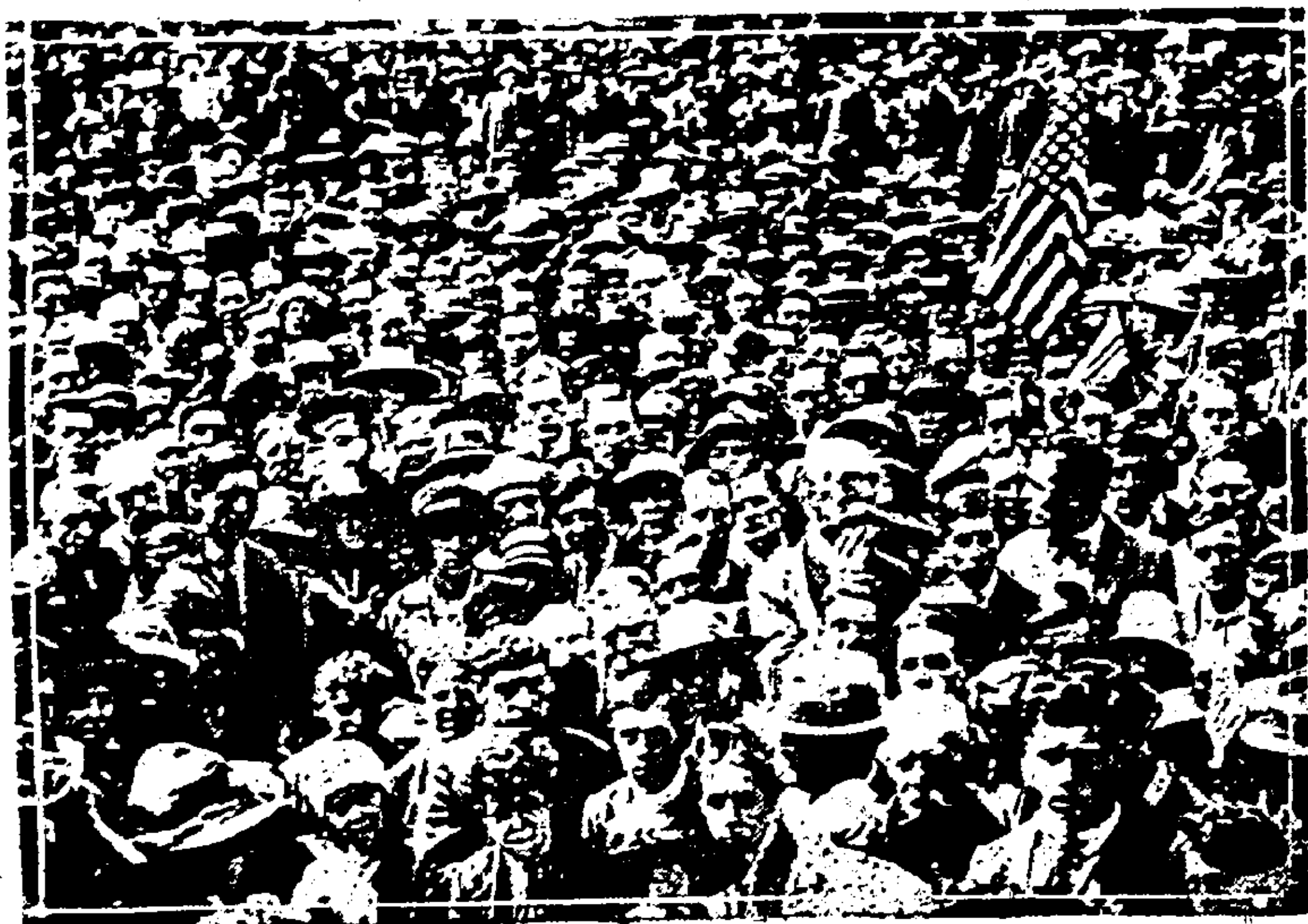


Ex-General Emilio Aguinaldo (centre) one-time thorn in the side of America, helped Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood (right) and Gov. Gen. W. Cameron Forbes to survey conditions in the Philippines.



"Big Bill" Tilden and Mrs. Asquith on the sidelines at the international tennis matches.

When Mrs. Asquith decides to write memoirs on "Americans I have met," she can write up the famous "Big Bill" Tilden of tennis fame. Tilden was recently presented to Mrs. Asquith at the international tennis matches at Sussex Lodge, in Regents Park, England, where he defended his title of world's champion.

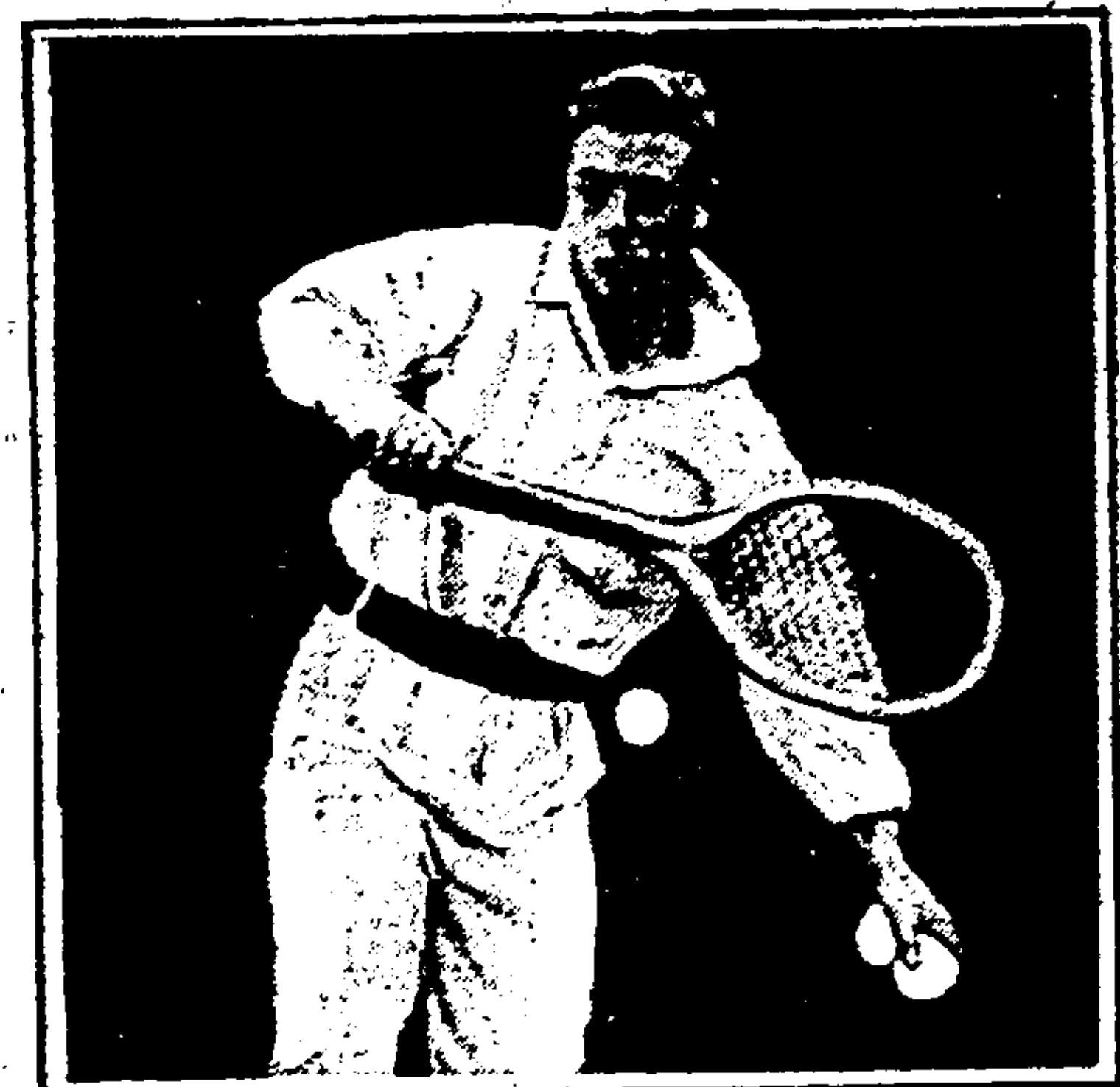


An immense crowd gathered in front of Mansion House, Dublin, when Sinn Fein and Unionist leaders met to discuss Lloyd George's proposal for an armistice and peace conference regarding the Irish situation. When the two factions voted in favour of the truce the word was passed to the crowd, which immediately offered up a prayer for the success of the truce.



SIR NEVILLE MACREADY.

Sir Neville Macready, commander-in-chief of the crown forces in Ireland.



The Prince of Wales plays a strenuous game of tennis. He is here shown on the courts of the estate of Lord Desborough.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Tom Didn't Give Them a Chance.

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E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 2	E. France	Oct. 15	Oct. 28
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 7	E. France	Oct. 20	Oct. 28
E. Russia	Oct. 13	Oct. 31	Vietnam	Nov. 13	Nov. 29
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"WEST ISON" 30th Aug.

TO LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO.

(Via Shanghai, Japan & Honolulu.)

"WEST JENA" 30th August.

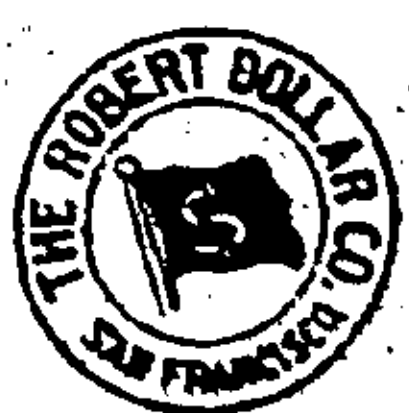
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The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

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Miss Haber Hongkong Hotel.

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Boswell, from Kobe.

Skourasky China Merchant.

S.S. Hsinchang, from Shanghai.

Vitaly Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.

Brent Towner Care International Bank from New York.

Migino Ozuurin Oosokai, from Tondayayashi.

Idetoshio Steamer, Korean, from Kobe.

Chen Passenger Ascapius Bluefunnel, from Amoy.

Yuwoochung, from Shanghai.

0691, from Hankow.

Fanyut, from Tientsin.

Nam Yeewoochung, from Shanghai.

TH. KRING, Superintendent.

Hongkong, Aug. 11, 1921.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

Extrants, from Shanghai.

Faversham, from Seattle.

Mcgrath, from Rothwell.

Mr. Unit Millen, from Saigon.

Orient, from Singapore.

Petroatic, from Calcutta.

Willgibb, from Seattle.

M. E. F. AIREY, Superintendent.

Hongkong, Aug. 11, 1921.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

GETTING ON.
Among the conditions laid down by the "shoe shapers" of Shanghai, now on strike, is one that the master must neither dismiss nor engage a man "without giving satisfactory reasons."

SINO-GERMAN TREATY.
In accordance with the Sino-German Commercial Treaty, the Chinese Government is preparing to return to German merchants everything which was confiscated by China upon her declaration of war upon Germany in 1917. Local German merchants are, therefore, preparing for a resumption of business, says the Eastern Times.

SYNTHETIC INDIGO.
According to the Jiji, the Daido Dyestuff Company has entered into agreements with the Badische Anilin Fabrik and another company in Germany for the sole selling agency of their imports of artificial indigo. The terms stipulated are that when the margin of profit amounts to over a fixed sum, the Daido company will be granted a fixed subsidy in proportion of the excess profit to the sale receipts but will lose that privilege, if it handles indigo of other companies. This is expected to give a heavy blow to imports of American dyes and domestic manufacturers. The would-be sufferers consider that this runs counter to the policy of protecting domestic industry, and are now considering measures to be taken up. The demand for synthetic indigo has become less than usual. The quotation in the producing countries has declined, and the Japanese market has grown idle. The price has fallen to Y750 per cask, showing a decline of Y50 as compared with the middle of last month.

MANILA MARKETS.
Messrs. Warner, Barnes & Co., Ltd., Manila, in their latest circular to hand state: We have experienced a dull and dragging Hemp market during the fortnight under review, very little buying interest being displayed by any of the exporting houses, which has resulted in prices declining still further. There has been considerable enquiry from China and Japan during the past few days for sugar, and fairly large transactions have taken place in Hilo for Nos. 3, 4 and 5, on which qualities demand principally runs. Moderate quantities of centrifugals, Nos. 1 and 2, have also changed hands. Market closes firm with upward tendency. The Copra market is firm with good demand. The coal market is firmer, owing to improvement in Japan due to better demand generally. The Australian market is also firmer, owing to scarcity of supplies and Government restrictions. The Rice market has ruled weak during the past fortnight due to lack of demand and prices have declined. American Flour market has ruled steady and local demand is noticeably brisker. The reported drought in Europe should have a stiffening effect on prices from the U.S.A.



CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.

FIRST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu.

S.S. NANKING ... Oct. 22nd ... S.S. CHINA ... Nov. 3rd

S.S. NANKING ... Oct. 18th

HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE.

S.S. NANKING ... Oct. 4th ... S.S. CHINA ... Oct. 15th

S.S. NANKING ... Aug. 31st

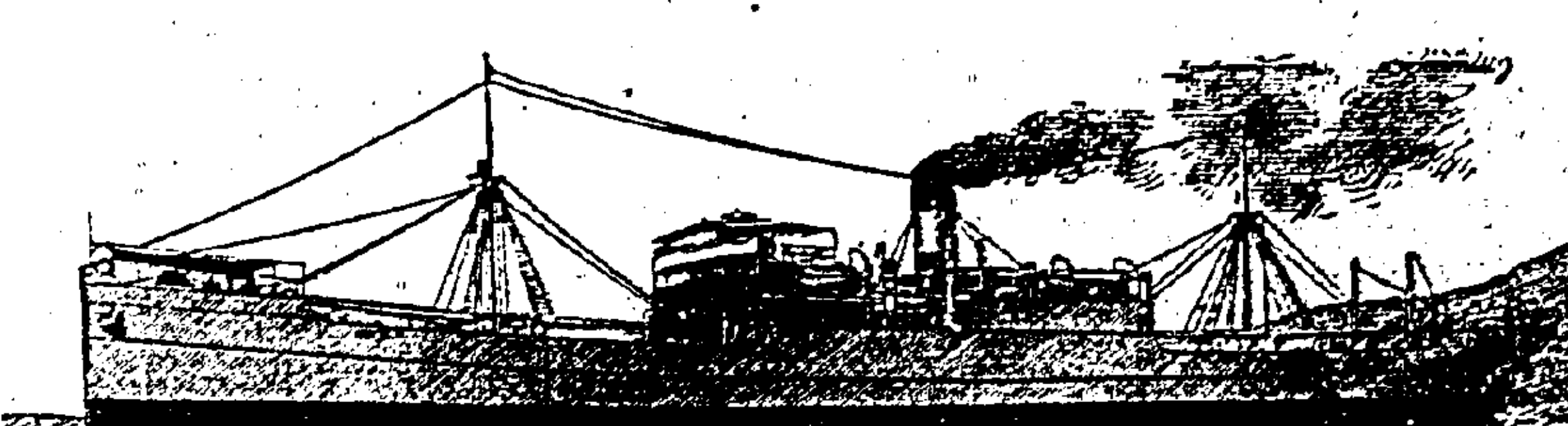
FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada

and or Seattle to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

PRINCE'S BUILDING, TEL. 1934. ICE HOUSE STREET, TEL. 2161.



THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1: A.B.C. Fifth Edition. Engineering, First and Second Edition.

Western Union and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians

S.S. "AMBATIELOS" (ex "WAR TROOPER") 8,240 tons D.W.; 5,195 ton gross.

Built and engaged by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

to the order of the British Government.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc. M.I.N.A. KOWLOON DOCK HONGKONG

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

TRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
DUNERA	5,400	20 Aug. 11 a.m.	S'pore, Colombo & B'way
MANELA	7,200	25th Aug.	M'les, London & Antwerp
KASHMIR	9,000	6th Sept.	M'les, London & Antwerp
KHYBER	9,000	16th Sept.	M'les, London & Antwerp
KHIVA	9,000	14th Oct.	M'les, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

JAPAN	6,100	20th Aug.	Calcutta via Straits.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	22 Aug. noon	Melbourne via Manila, Thursday
EASTERN	4,000	19th Sept.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney

Calls at Sandakan

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

TANDA	7,000	19th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan
NAGPORE	5,200	25th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan
DILWARA	5,400	30th Aug.	Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels Messengers and other goods up to 4 cwt. will be received at the Company's Office on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO

22, Des Voeux Road Central. Agents.

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai and Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU (Shanghai direct) Tuesday, 23rd Aug. at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU Friday, 9th Sept. at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA M. (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 4th Oct. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

MISHIMA MARU Friday, 19th Aug.

SADO MARU Friday, 2nd Sept. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

TOTTORI MARU Monday, 22nd August.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU Wednesday, 17th Aug. at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU Tuesday, 20th Sept. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

LYONS MARU Saturday, 20th August.

TAKAOKA MARU Thursday, 25th August.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KANAGAWA MARU Friday, 16th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

MORIOKA MARU Saturday, 20th August.

TAMBA MARU Friday, 2nd September.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YEROSHI MARU Tuesday, 30th Aug.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU Friday, 19th Aug. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MITO MARU Thursday, 19th August.

INABA MARU Saturday, 20th Aug. at 11 a.m.

KAMO MARU Thursday, 1st Sept. at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. K. KAMEI, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjibodas	Japan	in port	20th Aug.	Java
Tjibodas	Java	21st Aug.	25th Aug.	Shanghai
Tjibodas	Japan	30th Aug.	4th Sept.	Java
Tjibodas	Java	4th Sept.	8th Sept.	Japan

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Simaloor	Java	28th Aug.	2nd Sept.	Sat F'codirect

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574. York Buildings

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE"

Sailing on or about 30th September.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "TRIESTE"

End of August.

FOR SHANGHAI

S.S. "TRIESTE"

Sailing on or about 18th August.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to

Sailing from Colombo to South African Ports:—

S.S. "UMONA" Sailing the beginning of September.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 1030.

Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
TAIWAN	21st Aug.	24th Aug. at 4 p.m.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

Steamers	Sailing
London, Rotterdam Hamburg	Sandon Hall 19th Sept.
London, Rotterdam Hamburg & G'gow.	Kentucky 11th Oct.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

Agents to REISS & Co. Canton General Agents.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel.	Due Hongkong.
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	19th Aug.
"GLENARA"	4th Sept.
"GLENAPP"	30th Sept.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	10th Oct.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
M.V. "GLENARA"	3rd Sept.	GENOA, L'DON, R'DAM & H'BURG
"GLENAMOIY"	6th Sept.	GLASGOW, L'DON & ROTTERDAM
"GLENARA"	25th Sept.	GENOA, R'DAM, H'BURG & HULL
"GLENARIFFE"	26th Sept.	GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3696

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

S.S. "VICTORIA" Sailing on or about the 27th Aug.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.

Agents

Tel. 3307.

113, Gossnought Road Central.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
KOBE via Shanghai	Fooksang	Fri. 19th Aug. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Fri. 19th Aug. at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 19th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Yutong	Sun. 21st Aug. at d'light.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Lotsang	Tues. 23rd Aug. at 8 a.m.
TIENTSIN	Chipsang	Tues. 23rd Aug. at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Yatsang	Tues. 23rd Aug. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Yannis	Thur. 25th Aug. at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers s.s. "HINSANG" & s.s. "YANNIS" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between Hongkong & Tiensin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "YATSHING" will be despatched on or about Tuesday, 23rd Aug. at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to:—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Mueh	21st Aug. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	21st Aug. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kanchow	23rd Aug. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	23rd Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Szechuen	24th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	25th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Suiyang	27th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	30th Aug. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'ow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Aug. 18, 1921

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns, (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain.	Leaving.
Haihong	W. C. Paramore	FRI. 19th Aug. at 2 p.m.
Hailong	A. H. Stewart	TUES. 23rd Aug. at 2 p.m.
Hailong	W. Couper	FRI. 26th Aug. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Regular freight and passenger service

between

JAPAN HONGKONG & JAVA.

Sailings subject to alteration.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "Samarang Maru" Sailing on or about 21st Aug.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "Cheribon Maru" Sailing on 19th August.

S.S. "Macassar Maru" Sailing on 13th September.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodations, and are fitted with Electric Light, Fans and Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars please apply to:—

K. SUZUKI,

Manager.

No 5, Queen's Road Central. Tel. No. 2206.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SEAPLANE SERVICE. Two Chinese merchants are reported to be contemplating the establishment of a Yangtze seaplane service between Szechuan ports and Ichang or Hankow.

SHUMP AT LIVERPOOL DOCKS. The slump in trade has affected the Liverpool dock workers seriously. Many thousands are out of employment, and the docks are described as being "always like Sunday."

NORTH BORNEO WATERS. The question of placing a light on Taganan Island in British North Borneo Waters is under the consideration of the Court of Directors of the Chartered Company.

SHANGHAI-DAIREN SERVICE. The s.s. Chohai Maru, 2,000 tons, is to be placed on the Shanghai-Dairen service of the S.M.R. Co. She will work on a schedule with the s.s. Sakaki Maru.

MANILA FREIGHTS. Messrs. Warner, Barnes & Co., Ltd., Manila, in their latest circular to hand state that in regard to Charters, the Market is quiet and no local fixtures reported during the fortnight.

CIPICU (SMUGGLING). A Japanese ship which arrived recently at Shanghai from Hankow is said to have had a considerable quantity of opium on board, concealed in various ways. A considerable amount was discovered packed in bales of paper.

HANKOW-SHANGHAI BOATS FILLED. Boats arriving in Shanghai from Hankow of late seemed to have their passenger accommodation taxed to the utmost. People are said to be coming to Shanghai to take refuge from the fighting in Hupeh, and local Chinese hotels are crowded to overflowing.

UNCHARTED ROCK. The position of an uncharted rock discovered on the passage between Shingau Island and Slut Island at the northern entrance to Hulan Strait is given as follows: From the rock, Slut Island summit bears N. 83 W., magnetic; distance 7.12 cables (British Admiralty Chart 1885). The rock has 14 feet of water on it at low water of spring tides.

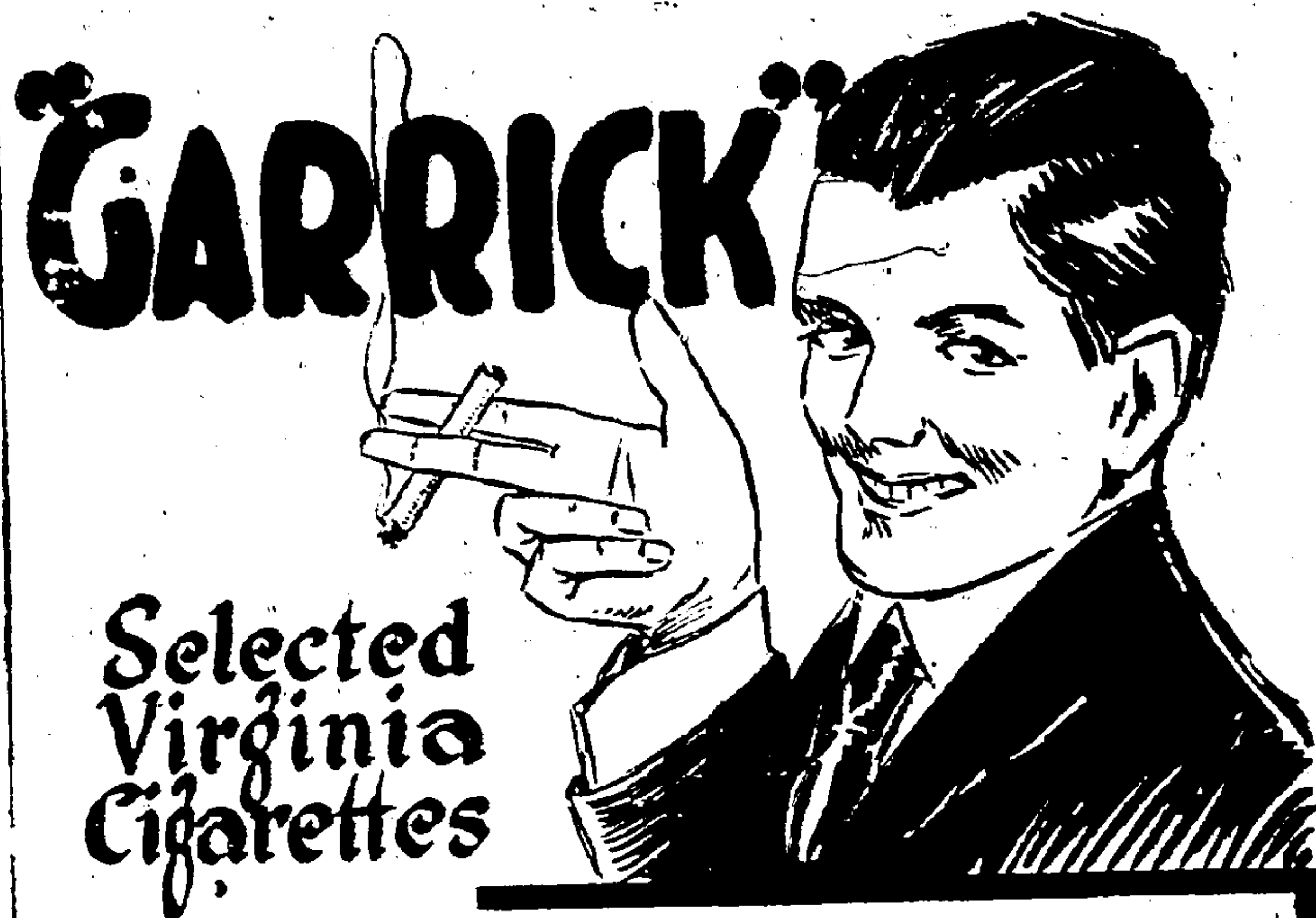
JAPANESE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS. An official telegram has been received by the medical officer attached to the Japanese Consulate-General at Shanghai to the effect that, owing to the prevalence of diseases resembling cholera in Shanghai, special medical examination will be enforced at the first port of call in Japan in case of ships leaving Shanghai on and after August 1.

NEW GERMAN FLAG. In Article 3, Paragraph 2, of the new German Constitution of August 11, 1919, a new commercial flag is ordered. The old black-white-red colours have been abolished. The new official colours of Germany are black-white-gold, and it is proposed that these should be carried in the upper corner of the old black-white-red flag. There is now considerable agitation in the sea ports against the change and an important meeting has recently been held in Hamburg to promote Parliamentary action to restore the former colours.

CANTONESE CREW OBJECT TO SIKHS. As the result of an altercation between some of the Cantonese crew of the Fook Sang and some Sikh passengers on board the vessel, which arrived at Singapore from Calcutta, three of the former were produced before Mr. Dawson, Third Magistrate on a charge of causing hurt to the Sikhs, and on being convicted were sentenced to a fine of \$30 or three weeks' rigorous imprisonment each. The trouble is said to have arisen on the Sikhs objecting to the accused taking their meals near them.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. Notice is given that a recent examination of the Tsungming Crossing proves the former report of a sudden shoaling, with a depth of water of only 10 feet between the West Spit Buoy and the Crossing Buoy, to have been incorrect. The depth of water on the Tsungming Crossing now averages 3 feet less than that shown on the Marine Department Chart No. 2.—Woosung to Plover Point, re-issued in March 1921, the least depth of water found between the West Spit Buoy and the Crossing Buoy being 15 feet at low water of extraordinary spring tides. A copy of the recent survey can be seen at the Coast Inspector's Office. As the Tsungming Crossing shows signs of probable further deterioration in the near future, great caution should be exercised by navigators using this channel.

NOTICES.



CONNOISSEURS admit
that no better brand of
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
can be manufactured.

Packed in Air-tight
tins of 50 cigarettes.



This advertisement is printed by the Proprietors, The Hongkong Telegraph Co., Limited.

THE FOREIGN
MAIL RATES.

Revision Postponed To Next
Year.

It is reported that the Japanese Foreign Council has disapproved of the Government's proposal to increase the rates for foreign mail before January next, when the revised International Mail Treaty, which was signed at Madrid last autumn, is to come into force. It was so agreed among the Powers concerned that in regard to the foreign mail, the Powers were at liberty to increase their rates even before the date when the revised treaty actually came into force. By virtue of this agreement, and following the example of France, Belgium and other countries, which have already raised their rates, the Japanese Government conceived the idea of effecting an increase, and submitted the proposal to the Privy Council for approval.

The Government's proposal was to raise the rates for postcards from the present 4 sen to 12 sen and for letters from the present 10 sen to 20 sen. By this means it counted on an increased revenue of ¥150,000 a month. The Privy Council, however, took the line that Japan cannot be regarded in the same light as those European countries which carried out the increase, for in the case of those countries the war made heavy drafts upon their treasuries and it is imperative that all possible sources of revenue should be taxed. Japan is in a different case, and it is not conceivable that the proposed increase in the rates of foreign mails cannot be deferred to January next when the revised treaty becomes operative.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per S.S. AKI MARU, for Australia, on August 17th.—Mr. & Mrs. E. Morgan, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Bates, Major Staples, Mr. F. W. Gibbons, Mr. H. Spinkston, Mr. H. Goldsmith, Mr. T. M. Hingwood, Mr. J. H. Wilson, Miss A. Wilson, Mr. G. E. Wise, Mr. & Mrs. H. Martins, Mr. & Mrs. P. M. Dalton, Mr. & Mrs. T. S. Happer, Mr. J. K. Cousins, Mr. H. Bone, Mrs. F. E. Bain, Mr. F. H. Hyndman, Mr. C. S. Andrews, Lieut. Colonel L. C. Bell, Mr. & Mrs. V. A. Bradshaw, Mr. A. E. Whitaker, Mr. G. C. King, Mr. R. G. Boyer, Mr. H. W. Bell, Mr. J. C. Troup, Mr. J. S. Davies, Mr. G. Grant & Mr. A. Biddle.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day	on date	on date
Barometer	29.57	29.50	29.50
Temperature	85	79	80
Humidity	69	91	70
Wind Direction	E. CALM	W.	
Wind Force	4	0	
Weather	c	cm	c
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest open air			
Temperature on the	17th	86	
Lowest open air			
Temperature on the	18th	79	

T. F. CLAXTON, Director,
H. K. Observatory, Aug. 18.

EXCHANGE.

Opening Rate: closes Rate
on Page 11.
SELLING.

WT Demand	29 1/2
4 m/s Demand	29 1/2
4 m/s Shanghai	29 1/2
4 m/s Singapore	29 1/2
4 m/s Japan	29 1/2
4 m/s India	29 1/2
4 m/s Demand, India	29 1/2
4 m/s Demand, San Francisco	29 1/2
4 m/s Demand, New York	29 1/2
4 m/s Demand, Java	29 1/2
4 m/s Demand, Marks	29 1/2
4 m/s Demand, France	29 1/2
4 m/s Demand, Germany	29 1/2
4 m/s Demand, New York	29 1/2
4 m/s Demand, Bombay	29 1/2
4 m/s Demand, Calcutta	29 1/2
4 m/s Demand, Yokohama	29 1/2
4 m/s Demand, Manila	29 1/2
4 m/s Demand, Singapore	29 1/2
4 m/s Demand, Batavia	29 1/2
4 m/s Demand, Haiphong	29 1/2
4 m/s Demand, Saigon	29 1/2
4 m/s Demand, Bangkok	29 1/2
4 m/s Demand, Sovereign	29 1/2
4 m/s Demand, Gold leaf per Tael	29 1/2
4 m/s Demand, Bar Silver, ready	29 1/2
4 m/s Demand, forward	29 1/2
4 m/s Demand, Bank of England rates	29 1/2
4 m/s Demand, New York (London)	29 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 ct. pieces 1/2% par.
10 " 3/10% dis.
Canton, sub. coins 15.5% dis.
Hongkong Aug. 18, 1921.

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING —
HONGKONG HOTEL
(Hongkong)
REPULSE BAY HOTEL PENINSULA HOTEL (Kowloon)
(Repulse Bay) (under construction)
HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE
TOWN GARAGE & SHOW ROOMS RUSSELL STREET GARAGE
(Repulse Street)
REPULSE BAY GARAGE
PROPRIETORS:
THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Tel. 373. Tele-radios Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

530 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.
THE PREMIER HOTEL FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.
ARTHUR E. ODELL.
(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

KINGSCLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL
KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents
Are resident Managers.

RIVER LEVELS.

As a guide to shipmasters and others interested in the water levels of the river we have been requested by the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung to publish the following table of water levels. The levels are taken at 10 a.m. each day.

Place of Observation	Highest W. L. ever recorded	Lowest W. L. ever recorded	W. L. Aug. 16	W. L. Aug. 17
Wuchow, West River	79.50	74.42	77.00	76.50
Kongmoon, "	14.70	0.80	6.30	6.50
Linkongchow, North "	37.00	0	5.30	6.00
Shanghai, East "	27.35	5.00	6.60	6.80
Sheklung, "	15.15	0.98	1.05	1.44

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.		
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 10 min	
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m.	"	10 min
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	"	10 min
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	"	10 min
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	"	10 min
10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	"	10 min
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	"	10 min
11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.	"	10 min
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	"	10 min
12.00 p.m. to 12.30 p.m.	"	10 min
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	"	10 min
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	"	10 min
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	"	10 min
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2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	"	10 min
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3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	"	10 min
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	"	10 min
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